



ESTABLISHED 1859.

**Subscription: Fourpence a Week, Ten Shillings a Year.
Summer and Winter Numbers, 1s. per Copy.**

Prix de l'abonnement : The Chemist and Druggist une fois par semaine, et l'agenda du Chemist and Druggist une fois par an, 12.50 francs par an, franco.

Abonnementpreis : The Chemist and Druggist einmal wöchentlich, und Notizkalender des Chemist and Druggist einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark jährlich, frei in's Haus geliefert.

Precio de suscripcion : The Chemist and Druggist una vez por semana, y el Agenda del Chemist and Druggist una vez al año 12.50 pesetas anuales franco.

CHIEF OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.O.

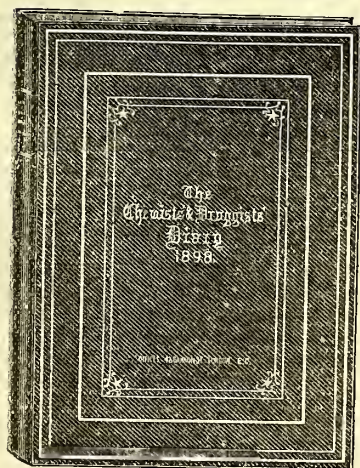
BRANCH OFFICES: 231 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE,
AND 114A PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of TWELVE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire.

CONTENTS: Vol. LI. No. 14.

	PAGE		PAGE
A Litigious Patient	559	French News	540
American Papers	558	Gazette	543
Bankruptcies and Failures	542	Irish News	540
Business Changes	559	Labels and Trade-marks for China	556
Colonial and Foreign News	541	Legal Reports	542
Correspondence	565	Marriages	549
Legal Queries	546	New Books	541
Deaths	549	New Companies and Company News	544
Deed of Arrangement	543	New Government Laboratories	546
Editorial Comments :-		Personalities	545
The Medical Council Election	552	Royal Photographic Society's Exhibition	550
A Profit on Beecham's Pills	553	Scotch News	540
The Madras Government Plantations	553	"Sublime" Salad Oil	559
Inland Revenue Statistics	554	The Groceries	550
American Perfume-duties; Dagonet's Hair-restorer; Eudesmol; Agricultural Troubles	555	Trade Notes	545
English News	538	Trade Reports	561
Foreign Competition in the Colonies	560	Wills of Deceased Chemists	559

NOW IN PREPARATION.



Handsomely bound.

More than 600 pages

Used daily in thousands of pharmacies all over the world.

The best medium for advertisements to the drug-trade.

For full particulars write to

The Publisher,
42 Cannon Street,
London, E.C.



A CORRESPONDENT asks chemists not to be obsequious to doctors (p. 566).

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Park's Drug-stores is reported on p. 544.

A FATAL ACCIDENT resulted from the ignition of benzoline by friction (p. 538).

MORE DRUG-CONTRACTS which have been settled are reported on p. 538.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION is good this year (p. 550).

THE BANKRUPTCY REPORTS of this week are instructive and suggestive (p. 542).

IMPORTANT information in regard to putting-up goods for China will be found on p. 556.

MEDICINE-STAMPS last year realised a larger revenue than ever before—namely, 254,726l. (p. 554).

A NUMBER OF COMPANY MEETINGS are reported, including the statutory meeting of Stephen Smith & Co. (p. 544)

MR. LE SUEUR, the Jersey chemist, is still wanted. The nature of the proceedings against him is explained on p. 538.

MORE WINE-LICENCES to chemists are reported as having been granted at adjourned Sessions. Some novel points are recorded (p. 539).

THE GROCERIES EXHIBITION, which was opened on Thursday, contains a number of things which interest the drug-trade (p. 550).

ALL SORTS OF REMEDIES for the potato-plague in Ireland are proposed. A few of them and a cure for locusts are mentioned on p. 555.

THE SAMPLES tested for drawback-allowance on tinctures exported numbered last year 8,182, or an increase of 1,182 over the previous year (p. 554).

MR. COMMISSIONER KEER ridicules the idea that a firm can summarily dismiss a clerk who stopped away from his work two days through illness (p. 542).

AN "ARTISANS' CHEMIST" continues the correspondence on the alleged infringement of the Pharmacy Act which takes place in doctors' dispensaries (p. 566).

AN ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTION of the new Government Chemical Laboratories, which the Excise analysts under Dr. Thorpe are to occupy next week, is given on p. 546-9.

THE GANG WHO STOLE PATENTS on a gigantic scale in Paris have been dispersed: five and two years are the periods of isolation imposed by the judges (p. 540).

QUININE is the chief article of interest this week, and the Amsterdam cinchona-auctions resulted in an advance of 45 per cent. Spices still booming, and heavy chemicals firm (p. 561).

THE LIVERPOOL MAGISTRATES have refused to consider the addition of salicylic acid to raspberry-wine (10 gr. to the pint) an offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (p. 542).

THE ELECTION for the vacancy on the Medical Council is exciting much interest in the medical profession. The principal contestants are Sir B. W. Foster and Mr. Victor Horsley (p. 552).

MR. BEECHAM, of St. Helens, explains his position in regard to the protection of prices, and shows what has been done in the way of a local agreement by the patent-medicine vendors of Southampton (pp. 553, 565).

THE members of the Irish Pharmaceutical Society will on Monday elect seven members of Council. They have a choice of candidates (see p. 540), and in this connection we call special attention to the letters in our Correspondence section regarding the candidature of Mr. T. W. Robinson (p. 565).



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

At the annual general meeting of the above Society, Mr. H. E. Ibbitt in the chair, the attendance was fairly satisfactory. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. Squire) read the annual report and statement of accounts, both of which were regarded as satisfactory. A brisk discussion took place on some of the points raised, and some valuable hints were thrown out. The following were elected to the Council for the ensuing year:—Messrs. A. R. Fox, C. H. Hewitt, J. F. Eardley, C. O. Morrison, G. Owen, J. Preston, and W. Ward, F.C.S. They held their first meeting on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. G. Squire; Vice-Presidents, Mr. S. T. Rhoden and Mr. J. Austen; Treasurer, Mr. J. Preston; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. B. Pater; Hon. School Secretary, Mr. S. T. Rhoden; Auditors, Messrs. R. W. Watson and E. Wells-Smith; Curator and Librarian, Mr. C. F. Carr.

Increase of Late Closing.

At a meeting of the Board and district representatives of the Early Closing Association on October 7 special consideration will be given to the increasingly protracted hours of business which are becoming prevalent in several quarters of the metropolis. Among those who have this week sent contributions to help the work of the E.C.A. are the Blackburn Grocers' Association; the Proprietors of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; the Proprietors of the *Ironmonger*; Mr. Richard Burbidge; Messrs. H. O. Serpell & Co. (Plymouth); and several others for amounts ranging from 5s. to one guinea.

Artificial Teeth for Paupers.

At the last meeting of the Aston Board of Guardians it was reported that one of the inmates had broken his artificial teeth and wished the Guardians to have them renewed. The cost was estimated to be 1*l.* 1s. The Chairman observed that the man could not do without his artificial teeth, but the question was if they granted one application how many more would they have! By eight votes to five it was decided not to entertain the request.

Benzoline Ignited by Friction.

An inquest was held at Lancaster on September 24, by Mr. Coroner Holden, concerning the death of Wm. Hawton, who was employed by a local dyer and cleaner named Kewley. Whilst engaged taking marks out of clothing by rubbing the material with benzoline the spirit suddenly took fire, and caused such severe injuries that he died shortly afterwards. There was no light or fire in the room where deceased was working. He had about two quarts of benzoline in a vessel, and he was applying it to the cloth by a sponge or small brush. After hearing the evidence, the Coroner said he thought one of the witnesses was right in his supposition that the friction caused by deceased rubbing the tar off the coat must have generated heat enough to inflame the benzoline. The jury agreed with this view, and returned a verdict of accidentally killed by an explosion of benzoline.

The Missing Jersey Chemist.

Before the Royal Court of Jersey on Saturday last registration was obtained of several powers of attorney granted by firms, creditors of Mr. Charles Le Sueur, of the Charing Cross Drug-stores and West-end Cycle Academy.

Among these was Mr. Henry Silverlock, printer, London, who then declared the property *en désastre*, and the Court fixed the filing of claims for September 16.

The Jersey law of *désastre* is rather peculiar. Any person who has sold a portion of his property, or otherwise lessened the guarantee of his creditors, can be declared *en désastre* by any of them. This *désastre* does not affect the reality, however, but merely places all the creditors on the same footing, as a day is fixed for them to file their claims against the debtor. In the event of their neglecting to do so they forfeit their claim against his personality (unless it realises more than a sufficient sum to pay the other creditors, and costs). If the person declared *en désastre* possess real property (which Mr. Le Sueur does not) he will be compelled to make cession thereof before the creditors can become possessed of it; and when the cession has been accomplished a *décret* ensues. A debtor whose property has been declared *en désastre* may, however, like another, meet his creditors before the Judge-Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, when an amicable agreement may be come to with the consent of the majority of the creditors, and representing at least three-fourths of the claims verified. No bankrupt is released from his liabilities till he has paid 10s. in the pound, and the costs of the proceedings come out of the estate.

Drug-contracts.

The following are among the Union contracts recently concluded:—

Foleshill.—Mr. Oates, for chemists' goods.
Malling.—Mr. Oliver, Maidstone, for drugs.
Dudley.—Mr. J. Challoner, Tipton, for drugs.
Hollingbourne (Kent).—Mr. Oliver, Maidstone, for drugs.
Chard.—Messrs. Churchouse & Son, for cod-liver oil and trusses.

High Wycombe.—Mr. H. E. Young, for quinine (Howards') at 1s. 6*d.* per oz., and cod-liver oil at 7s. 6*d.* per gallon.

Strood.—Mr. S. J. Hart, Chatham, for Sanitas soap at 27s. 6*d.* per cwt., Sanitas fluid at 2s. 2*d.* per doz. Mr. A. B. Acworth, for crushed linseed at 10s. per cwt.

Cranbrook.—Mr. Wraith, Maidstone, for crushed linseed at 14s. per cwt., brimstone at 7s. 1*d.* per cwt., arrowroot at 4*d.* per lb., Brown & Polson's corn-flour at 5*d.* per lb., Jeyes' soft soap at 12s. 6*d.* per 60 lbs.

Cirencester.—Messrs. Moulder & Arnold, for sulphur at 2*d.* per lb. and arrowroot at 7*d.* per lb. Messrs. Gillett & Co., for linseed meal at 15s. 9*d.* per cwt. Mr. J. Paternoster, castor oil at 9*d.* per pint, quinine at 2s. per oz., and cod-liver oil at 7s. per gallon.

Isle of Wight.—Mr. Jas. Perceval, of London, for meat-extract at 5s. per doz. tins, pearl barley at 9s. 9*d.* per cwt., arrowroot 5*d.* per lb., carbolic soap 14s. 6*d.* per cwt., Sanitas soap 1*l.* 10s. 6*d.* per cwt. Messrs. Ash & Thomas, for borax at 2½*d.* per lb. Messrs. Jordan & Stanley, for corn-flour at 5½*d.* per lb., and sulphur 3*d.* per lb.

Acetic Acid for Soothing-syrup.

An inquest was held at Brigham on September 27 relative to the death of an infant five weeks old named Thompson. The child had been restless, and the nurse attending the mother asked the servant to reach her a bottle of soothing-syrup from a shelf in the kitchen. A similar bottle containing acetic acid stood by the side of the soothing-syrup, and the girl handed this in mistake. Six or seven drops were given to the child, who died the next morning. A verdict of accidental death by misadventure was returned.

Cricket.

On Saturday, September 25, the employes of Goodall Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, held their fifth annual cricket-match in the grounds of the Star and Garter Hotel, Kirkstall. The match was played between representatives of the Sovereign Street works and the White Horse Street warehouse and office. The latter won by 33 runs. The best scores for the winners were by J. C. Higgins and Franks, and by Kemp and Spink for the vanquished. A meat tea followed the match, and a smoking-concert followed the tea. The toast of "The Firm," proposed by the Scotch representative, Mr. J. R. Sutherland, was suitably responded to by the Chairman (Mr. W. P. Bowman) and the Vice-Chairman (Mr. F. Boyce).

A Dishonest Assistant.

Charles Enever Bristow (31), described as a chemist's assistant, of Ashbury Road, Lavender Hill, was charged

before Mr. Slade, at Marlborough Street Police Court, on Monday, with stealing nine silver-mounted smelling-bottles of the value of 10*l.*, the property of the Junior Army and Navy Stores, Regent Street. Mr. Bernard Abrahams, who prosecuted, said the prisoner had been in the employment of the stores for the last seventeen years. On Saturday, while he was walking in the Whitechapel Road, Detective C. Smith, H Division, followed him. Bristow went into a pawnbroker's, and attempted to pawn one of the silver-mounted bottles, but the pawnbroker refused to lend any money on it. He was about to enter another pawnshop when the officer stopped the prisoner, questioned him, and, not deeming his replies satisfactory, took him into custody. When searched at the police-station nine silver-mounted bottles belonging to the stores were found in his possession. Mr. Abrahams said the directors of the stores did not wish to unduly press the charge. Mr. Slade said the case was a sad one, but he could not overlook the offence. The accused would have to go to prison for one month.

Assaulting a Chemist.

At Lambeth Police Court, on Monday, James Wright, a hairdresser's assistant, was charged with assaulting Mr. James Brown, chemist, of Bermondsey New Road. The prisoner and other roughs attacked Mr. Brown while he was walking in the Clapham Road. He was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

The Citrate of Iron and Quinine Suspected.

Mr. Iveson held an inquiry on September 25, at Gainsborough, into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Ann Burton, aged 40, the wife of Mr. Frank Burton, tailor, of Gainsborough. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Burton and his son that Mrs. Burton was in the best of health, but was suffering from toothache. After she had prepared breakfast she told her son to fetch some tincture of iron and quinine, and he did so. She took a dose of this, and then sat down to breakfast. Shortly afterwards she complained of numbness in her limbs, and asked her husband if he thought the medicine was all right. He husband noticed a "twitching" in her face, and sent for Dr. Slader, who came, and shortly afterwards went to his surgery. He was only absent a few minutes, but when he returned he found that Mrs. Burton had died in her husband's arms. Mr. Stanser, assistant to Mr. Burrows, chemist, was very clear upon the point that George Burton asked him for citrate of iron and quinine, and the bottle was produced from which he served the medicine. They did not make up the mixture themselves, but bought it ready made. Mr. Stanser's evidence showed further that there were no poisons in proximity to the mixture, and that no injurious elements could have been introduced during the process of weighing the two scruples, as he had weighed out the quantity required on a piece of clean paper. At present the cause of death is a mystery, as Dr. Slader, after making a *post-mortem* examination, finding nothing to account for death, removed the stomach and contents for the purpose of analysis. The seriousness of the case is accentuated by the doctor's strongly expressed opinion that there is every symptom of deceased having been poisoned with strychnine. Until the contents of the stomach have been analysed he is not prepared to answer the question as to how deceased came to her death.

Wine-licences (or Beer-licences).

have been granted to the following chemists:—

- Mr. R. H. Tootill, Altrincham.
- Mr. W. Wise, Broad Street, Launceston.
- Mr. Thomas B. Baker (Baker & Son), Cosham, Hants.
- Mr. Edward Ewbank Judson, manager of Taylor's Drug-stores, Scarborough.

Mr. Robert Taylor Forbes, 39 Torkington Street, Stockport, in respect of his shop at 48 Castle Street, Edgeley.

Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Robinson, grocer and chemist, North Ormesby, who already holds a wine-and-spirit off-licence, has been granted an off beer-licence.

Mr. Samuel Parker, chemist and druggist, West End, Morecambe, who held an Excise licence in Bradford for twenty-eight years, applied for a beer off-licence. The police superintendent opposed, remarking that such licences were very objectionable, as leading to drinking by women and children. The Bench declined the application.

At Cardiff Licensing Sessions, on September 29, licences to sell wines by retail at shops in Castle Road and Cowbridge Road were applied for on behalf of Mr. W. T. Hicks, chemist. Mr. Hicks, who was described as managing director of a company owning the premises, was not present, and as his representative could not answer the questions put to him by Mr. Belcher and Mr. George David, solicitors, who appeared to oppose, the application was refused.

The difficulty that sometimes arises with ginger-beer vendors by exceeding the limit of 2 per cent. of proof spirit in such drinks has been met by Messrs. Jas. Swenden & Co., of Darlington, who, at the adjourned Licensing Sessions, applied for and obtained a licence for the sale of beer. It was explained that the licence was required for bottled ginger-beer, and an undertaking was given that, if possible, the 2 per cent. of proof spirit would not be exceeded.

Among the applicants at the adjourned Licensing Sessions at Stockport, on September 27, was a Mr. Alfred Warburton, a warehouseman with a private address. He told the Bench he wanted a licence because he had made a certain preparation, and he understood that he dared not sell it to his friends and other persons for medicinal purposes. He did not intend to open a shop. He put no spirit in his preparation. The Clerk said the preparation might create a spirit, and added that applicant had better have a licence for his own safety. The licence was granted.

Mr. Benjamin Keen, 90 Park Street, Bristol, and Mr. Edmund Carpenter, director of Hodder & Co., applied for off wine-licences, the former for his premises in Park Street, the latter for premises at 257 Hotwell Road and 83 and 84 West Street, St. Philip's. When the application came on at the Bristol Licensing Sessions Mr. Gledstone opposed one—he did not care which (laughter)—on the ground that their Worship made it a rule not to grant to the same person two licences in the city. The Clerk: That applies to ale and beer houses, on. It was explained that the applicants merely desired to sell medicated wines. The Magistrates granted the licences.

At the Wakefield adjourned Licensing Sessions on September 22, a wine-and-spirit off-licence for Mr. Joe Sidney Cliff, secretary of Messrs. E. P. Shaw & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists, Bull Ring, Wakefield, was applied for. Mr. Rowlands, solicitor, opposed the application, on the ground that the applicant had failed to produce a certain certificate. The Bench decided to adjourn the Sessions again for the production of the certificate. Mr. Rowlands questioned whether the Bench had power to further adjourn the Sessions, but it was replied that the Bench had power to adjourn from time to time to facilitate public business.

A Big Cheque for Tea-duty.

The largest sum ever paid for duty at one time within the world's history was handed, in the form of a cheque for 50,513*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, to her Majesty's Customs, on Monday last, by Lipton. The huge payment represents a clearance of 1,300 tons of tea.

New Chemical-works in Cheshire.

A powerful syndicate have arranged to erect large chemical-works at Cledford Bridge, Middlewich, Cheshire. It is intended to manufacture soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, bleaching-powder, &c., by the new electrical process. A copious supply of brine, rising to the height of 145 feet, has been discovered. It is expected that work will be found for the 500 men who were thrown out of employment by the closing of Brunner-Mond's Middlewich works.

A Patent-medicine Vendor's Affairs.

In the City of London Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Messrs. Collingridge, Aldersgate Street, E.C. sought to enforce payment of the sum of 3*l.* 12*s.* due from the defendant, Mr. L. Thomasso, patent-medicine vendor and herbalist, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn. The plaintiffs' representative stated that the defendant was spending plenty of money in advertisements, and could therefore afford to pay the debt due. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he did not know whether the defendant paid for his advertisements—some people did not; therefore, it could not be regarded as evidence of means. The advertisements might not be inserted by the defendant. He could make no order against the defendant unless it was shown that he had means.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Union Contract.

Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, has been appointed drug and medicine contractor to the Stokestown Union for the next twelve months.

The Cigarettes to be Paid for.

Four youths, named Moore, Larmour, Todd, and McCormack, were charged last week at the Belfast Police Court with the larceny of a quantity of herbal cigarettes, the property of Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, Mill Street. Evidence having been heard, the prisoners were discharged with a caution, the parents to pay 1s. each to Mr. Gibson.

Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association of Ireland.

At Dublin, on Friday evening last, a business-meeting of this Association was held in the Pharmaceutical Society's House, Mr. W. McCarthy, L.P.S.I. (President), in the chair. The opening general meeting was fixed for Friday, October 15, at 8.15 P.M.

The Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be held at No. 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Monday, October 4, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock P.M. One of the principal purposes of the meeting is the election of seven members of the Council for the ensuing year. Of the seven retiring members, Mr. P. J. Lyons, of Belfast, does not offer himself for re-election. The other six, who are candidates, are:—Mr. Samuel Turkington, associate druggist, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. Charles R. C. Tichborne, L.L.D., member of the Society, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. Robert James Downes, member of the Society, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. William Dempsey Porter (co-opted in the room of Mr. Charles Evans, resigned), member of the Society, elected June 2, 1897; Mr. George Miles Ryan (co-opted in the room of Mr. Robert Duggan, resigned), member of the Society, elected February 6, 1895; Mr. James Aloysius Walsh, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., &c. (co-opted in the room of Mr. Robert M. Lees, resigned), member of the Society, February 3, 1897. Two other members are also candidates—namely, Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, member of the Society, 89 The Quay, Waterford (proposed by Mr. Meredith Rountree Whitla, M.P.S.I., seconded by Mr. P. Kelly, M.C.P.S.I.); Mr. Thomas William Robinson, member of the Society, 112 Upper George's Street, Kingstown (proposed by Mr. John Isaac Bernard, M.C.P.S.I., seconded by Dr. John Evans, M.P.S.I.).

The following notices of motions have been given for the annual meeting:—By Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I.: "That the practice of pharmacy by limited liability companies constitutes a danger to the public, and is opposed to the best interests of the Pharmaceutical Society"; and by Mr. Samuel Gibson, associate druggist: "That this meeting regrets that the registered druggists have not adequate representation on the Council, and requests the Council to take steps to investigate and remedy the grievances which at present they suffer under."

A STRANGE CONCEIT OF CHEMISTS.—Dr. William Hardman (Blackpool) writes to the *British Medical Journal* to complain of "a most provoking conceit of chemists." These enterprising tradesmen favour him very frequently with pamphlets setting forth the wondrous virtues of new remedies. They give all possible details except the price. Dr. Hardman's experience of the enormous prices asked for many new remedies, which on trial turn out worse than useless, has made him shy of ordering them. He suggests that chemists should always send a price-list with their pamphlets.



Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Suicide of a Chemist's Assistant.

Andrew Auld (35), a chemist's assistant, residing at 9 Welbeck Street, Kilmarnock, committed suicide on September 23 by hanging himself. He had gone to bed the night before along with two children, his wife and a third child occupying another bed in the same room. About a quarter to five Mrs. Auld was awakened by her daughter crying for a drink of water, and on rising to get it she found her husband hanging by a rope from a nail at his bedside, life being quite extinct. Deceased had been for twenty years in the same employment. He had been in good spirits previous to retiring to rest on Wednesday night.

The Dumfries and Maxwelltown Chemists' Association

held a meeting for discussing general business matters on Friday, September 24. Mr. James Reid was appointed honorary secretary in place of Mr. Sutherland, who has left the district.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

CYCLING ACCIDENT.—Pharmacy has given another victim to the fashion for cycling. M. Arrault, pharmacien, of Bauge, Maine and Loire, has met his death as the result of a terrible cycling accident. He was returning from an excursion in company with his wife, and attempted to descend a steep hill without having a brake on his machine. He lost control, and the machine struck against a parapet, over which the unfortunate man was thrown, and he fell from a considerable height into the bed of a stream that had run dry. Mme. Arrault was following her husband on foot, and when she reached him life was quite extinct. The deceased pharmacien leaves four young children.

AN ORGANISED ROBBERY.—Last April seven men were arrested in Paris on the charge of systematically stealing pharmaceutical specialities from pharmacists. The thieving was done in an organised manner. Three of the culprits were qualified pharmacists' assistants, who were in the habit of taking situations, and stealing goods from their employers until suspicions were aroused, and then they found an excuse for leaving. Occasional accomplices were also sometimes found amongst assistants outside the gang. The other four men used to sell the goods, and one of them kept a wholesale dépôt for pharmaceutical specialities in the rue du Roi de Sicile, Paris. This state of things had been going on for a long time, and, as many specialities were being sold under cost-price, there began to be an outcry. The police finally got to the bottom of the whole affair, which it seems had been going on in a more or less extensive form for at least ten years, and as a result the seven culprits appeared on their trial last week at the Seine Court of Assizes, Paris. The case occupied three days, and a mass of evidence was brought forward. In the end, five of the prisoners—Nau, Pasquet, Schelcher, Bourgeois, and Deltel—were sentenced to five years' imprisonment; while the two others, named Pierre and Perret, escaped with a sentence of two years each, and in their case the Berenger (First Offenders) Act was applied. The antecedents of the prisoners were varied, and somewhat curious. J. B. Nau, the principal culprit, a man of 37, is a qualified barrister, and practised for about five years in the provinces, but in 1893 he came to Paris. Two years later he joined a M. Carmonche in partnership, and they parted twelve months later, Nau taking the business over on his own.

account. It was then that he commenced the purchase of stolen goods as a means of meeting competition. It appears that this had become a regular commerce, and there was no lack of supplies. He obtained his goods three or four times a month from Pasquet, who in turn procured them through Deltel, Schelcher, or others. These transactions did not appear on Nau's books, and Pasquet did not supply invoices.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY AT NANCY.—I had occasion to visit Nancy the other day, and found time during the few hours I spent in that pleasant town to call on Professor Schlagdenhauffen, the director of the School of Pharmacy there. The well-known chemist was diligently at work with experiments, and when I caught sight of him in his big blue apron, I scarcely recognised him as the same man who is treated with so much deference at the Academy of Sciences when he attends the meetings of that Society during his occasional visits to Paris. "Ah," said the Professor, "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Yes, I know," and he disappeared for a moment, and on returning carried with him the bulky Summer number of the journal. Then he added: "We do not know much English here, for which I am sorry; but this is really a very remarkable production." In fact, he seemed to regard this literature, produced for English-speaking chemists, with fully as much interest as I have followed his own researches in the domain of chemistry and sciences during recent years. "Well, Monsieur le Professeur," I ventured to say, "have you anything you would like to tell our readers?" "You mean in matters of chemical research?" he replied. "Well, I have several things in progress, but nothing new quite brought to a head just yet. I am always on the look-out for any new drugs to experiment with, and am very pleased when I can hear of any that come into the London market. As regards the School of Pharmacy, we shall very soon be opening for the 1897-8 winter session." "Are you introducing any new feature?" "No; the course of studies remains practically the same as in former years, and I suppose we shall wait until the proposed new Pharmacy Act comes into force before we contemplate any changes. Here is a pamphlet showing our course of studies. You will notice that we are glad to see any foreign students or pharmacists who care to attend the lectures. We do not ask them to go through any formality, merely to make themselves known and obtain a card. If they follow the lectures regularly, we give them a certificate to that effect should they care to have one, though, if they wish to obtain the diploma of French pharmacien, they must go through the regular course and pass the examinations." M. Schlagdenhauffen allowed me to visit the lecture-hall, some of the laboratories, the collection of drugs belonging to the school, &c.; but I was most interested in his own well-lighted, spacious laboratory. I would gladly have stayed longer with him, but seeing that he had work on hand I reluctantly took my leave, feeling glad to have spent even so short a time with a man who is so eminent a scientist and chemist. The Nancy School of Pharmacy is agreeably situated in the University building of that town.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A PROTECTIONIST TRIUMPH.—American papers state that Messrs. Lever Brothers, manufacturers of sunlight soap, will establish works at some point near New York. This is said to be rendered necessary by the increased duty on soaps under the new tariff.

A SULPHUR-MINE ACCIDENT.—A fall of earth occurred on September 22 at the Frate Paolo Sulphur-mine at Castel Termine, near Girgenti, Italy. It buried a large number of workmen, of whom thirty-five were killed. Twenty-four of the victims were boys of from 13 years of age upwards.

CARDAMOM-THEFT IN CEYLON.—A daring burglary was recently committed at the Union Mill, Slave Island, Ceylon, belonging to the Gallaha Ceylon Tea Estate Company (Limited), resulting in the theft of 40 lbs. of cardamoms. The alleged thief, a Singhalese named Eddo, was caught while taking a parcel of cardamoms to the port for shipment.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF FOR VENEZUELA.—In the new tariff law of Venezuela mineral waters are on the free list; liquid carbonic-acid gas is dutiable at 10c. per kilo.; gum arabic, and poisons used in preserving hides, 25c. per kilo.; bituminous oils, for cleaning harness, 75c. per kilo. Under the old law saltpetre could be imported by druggists and in small quantities only. By the new law the quantity is not limited, and it can be imported by anyone with the proper permit.

U.S. MANUFACTURERS AND S. AMERICAN BUYERS.—In pursuance of their determined policy to capture a bigger slice of the South American markets for the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers of U.S.A. have decided to erect warehouses and showrooms of N. American goods in the chief cities of South America. A beginning has already been made at Caracas, Venezuela, where a large and imposing building has already been erected by the Association in a central position. The Venezuelan Government have expressed to Mr. Theodore C. Search, the President of the Association, their desire to help him as much as they can, and have granted several privileges to the Association, among which is that of constituting their building a bonded warehouse, into which goods may be imported and put on show without payment of the Customs duties.

PHENACETIN-SMUGGLING IN U.S.A.—The fact that the sole rights for phenacetin and other drugs of its class, such as sulphonal and trional, for the United States are held by certain New York firms who keep the price much above that ruling in Europe, naturally encourages smuggling. The other day August Grapp, restaurant-keeper, was committed for trial on a charge of smuggling phenacetin and trional. Twenty-nine packages of the former and twenty of the latter were found on his premises, and it transpired that Grapp carried on a regular trade in these drugs with sailors from Hamburg and other European ports, who sold him the drugs which they bought in Europe, for re-sale to pharmacists and wholesale druggists below the ruling prices in America. Now August Liebhauser, who keeps a saloon in Washington Street, Hoboken, has been arrested on a similar charge. The police found 400 oz. of phenacetin in an ice-safe in the saloon. Liebhauser, who refused to say where he obtained the drug, is believed to have accomplices among the New York druggists. Schieffelin & Co., who hold the American rights in phenacetin, state that within the past few months the illicit sales of the remedy have been on the increase.

New Books.

Fresenius's Quantitative Analysis. Translated by Charles E. Groves, F.R.S. Vol. II. Part V. 2s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Hartridge, Gustavus, F.R.C.S.—*The Ophthalmoscope: A Manual for Students.* Third edition. Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. (Churchill.)

Johnson, Alfred E., A.R.C.S.I., F.I.C.—*The Analyst's Laboratory Companion: A Collection of Tables and Data for the Use of Public and General Analysts, Agricultural, Brewers', and Works' Chemists, and Students.* Second edition, enlarged. Cloth, 5s. (Churchill.)

Stoker, George, M.R.C.P.I., &c.—*The Oxygen Treatment for Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Lupus, and Diseases of the Nose, Eye, and Ear.* Post 8vo. Pp. 39. Paper covers, and several illustrations. 2s. (Baillière.) [A succinct but adequate and interesting explanation of how this new treatment is carried out, and the remarkable results obtained by it.—Ed. C. & D.]

Thorne, W. Bezly, M.D.—*The Schott Methods of the Treatment of Chronic Diseases of the Heart; with an Account of the Nauheim Baths and of the Therapeutic Exercises.* Second edition (reprinted). With illustrations. 8vo. 5s. (Churchill.)

CHEMICALS and apparatus imported into the island of Montserrat, solely for the fumigation of lime trees with a view to the destruction of blight, are now admitted free of duty.

A LEGAL announcement is made in our Coloured Supplement regarding the disposal of Robert Howden's Gracechurch Street business (latterly carried on by Mr. H. A. Thomas) to Mr. Thomas Coulson.

Legal Reports.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

SALICYLIC ACID IN RASPBERRY-WINE.

At the Liverpool Police Court last week, before Mr. Stewart, Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Hunter Ritson, grocer, was summoned for having sold a bottle of raspberry-wine which contained salicylic acid in the proportion of 130 gr. per gallon. The case was defended by Messrs. Patterson, of Glasgow, the manufacturers of the wine, Mr. Tobin, barrister, appearing on their behalf. Mr. Collingwood Williams, public analyst, stated that, in his opinion, even in a case where the pure fruit was used, not more than 10 gr. of salicylic acid per gallon was necessary to preserve the wine. He admitted, in cross-examination, that the bulk of raspberry-wine is made from fruit-essences, and not from the fruit itself, and when made from the fruit direct it required more of the acid to preserve it. Mr. Tobin, for the defence, contended that no more acid had been used than was necessary, seeing that the manufacturers in this case used the pure fruit. He was prepared to call medical evidence to show that the wine in question did not contain acid to an injurious extent. Dr. Baron was then examined, and stated that in his view 130 gr. of the acid per gallon was not harmful or injurious in any way. The Magistrate said this evidence appeared to him sufficient. He therefore dismissed the information.

BORIC ACID IN BUTTER.

At the Barry Police Court on Monday, John G. Thomas, grocer, was summoned for selling butter adulterated with 5 per cent. of boric acid. Mr. Geo. David, who defended, objected to the analyst's certificate on the ground that it omitted to state that no change had taken place in the constitution of the article between the time the sample was obtained and analysed; but Mr. O. H. Jones, the presiding Magistrate, ruled that it was not necessary to refer to a change except where such had taken place. Mr. David afterwards maintained that the quantity of boric acid used was not injurious to health, and called Mr. Haines, butter-merchant, who said it was used in every butter-factory in Ireland. The Magistrates adjourned the case in order that the county medical officer or some other expert might be examined.

COUNTY COURT CASES.

AN ASSISTANT'S CLAIM.

At the Horncastle County Court, on September 24, before his Honour Judge Shortt, Mr. Frederick Guttridge, chemist and druggist, 107 High Street, Ashford (Kent), sued Mr. H. Carlton, chemist and druggist, Horncastle, for 19l. 11s. 6d. for inventory and wages. The defendant counterclaimed for 17l. 2s. 8d. for repairs to a house. The plaintiff entered the service of the defendant in April, 1890, as an indoor assistant. In October, 1891, Mr. Carlton went to reside in a private house, and Mr. Guttridge became tenant of the business premises. The plaintiff subsequently married, and in June, 1893, an agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and the defendant whereby the former was to receive a salary of 234l. a year with house and freedom from rates and taxes. He was to keep the house in a good state of repair inside. The house was thoroughly done up the week before Mr. Guttridge entered defendant's employ, and the condition of the house after plaintiff left was the principal issue involved. In the end the Judge admitted plaintiff's claim, and allowed defendant 7l. 11s. 3d. on the counterclaim.

A CLERK'S ILLNESS.

In the City of London Court, on September 30, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Charles Stone, clerk, sued his late employers, Messrs. Grayson & Co., chemists, 93 Finsbury Pavement, E.C., for 12s. 6d., the amount of a week's wages. He was dismissed summarily from their service because he absented himself from business for two days without permission. The plaintiff said he was unwell, and could not go to

work. He sent the defendants a post-card, but when he reached the office, after the two days' absence, he was told that the post-card had not been delivered. It was the fault of the post-office officials. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said the plaintiff was not obliged to send a post-card or anything else if he was ill. The defendant explained that the plaintiff lived a short distance from the office—about twenty minutes' walk—and he should have sent someone to inform them of his intention to be absent. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said that was nonsense. Suppose the plaintiff had been knocked down in a fit of paralysis. He could not not then have sent a post-card. The plaintiff said he was queer with his back and chest, and had been ill since. He had been to a doctor to get medicine. The defendant said he disputed the plaintiff's assertion as to illness. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said if that was the case then the doctor must be required to attend the court. The Plaintiff: I went to a chemist. Mr. Commissioner Kerr: Ah! It was a chemist, and not a doctor. *Prima facie* he is wrong. The defendant added that when his assistants were ill he provided them with a doctor and medicine free. That was a recognised proceeding in his establishment. Mr. Commissioner Kerr: That is very likely. Supposing he is cut down by dysentery, and he is not able to send for your doctor. Your system is all very well. Supposing he has no confidence in your doctor, and supposing also that he is a homoeopath and objects to be drugged. You can submit your case to a jury, if you like, by giving the necessary notice within three days. Otherwise there will be judgment for the plaintiff for the sum claimed.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re GEO. MARRACH TRERASKIS, 50 Union Street, Plymouth
Chemist and Druggist.

THE Official Receiver of the Plymouth Bankruptcy Court has issued a further statement respecting the realisation of the estate of this bankrupt, with an intimation that he is prepared to pay the creditors a further dividend of 10% in the pound.

Re H. MORTON, 6 Parade Buildings, Deptford Bridge, Kent,
Chemist.

ON September 23 the Official Receiver issued a further report herein. The summary of this debtor's statement of affairs shows gross liabilities, 141l. 18s.; expected to rank, 110l. 5s. The assets consist of cash in hand, 4l.; stock in trade (cost 12l.), estimated to produce 7l. 10s.; trade-fixtures, fittings, utensils, &c., 10l.; furniture, 15l.; book-debts, 57l. 8s. 5d., estimated to produce 16s. 9d. Total, 80l. 17s. 6d., less preferential claims, 31l. 13s. Net assets, 49l. 4s. 6d. Deficiency, 61l. 0s. 6d. The Official Receiver says the debtor has stated that he is unable to bring forward any proposal for a composition, and he has, therefore, been adjudged bankrupt.

Re WALTER LIONEL BAYLASS, 3 Church Street, Stoke,
Dealer in Drugs.

A MEETING of the creditors in this failure was held at the office of the Official Receiver (Mr. T. Bullock), Newcastle (Staffs), on September 21. The debtor's statement of affairs had not been lodged, the debtor having absconded. Mr. R. W. Day represented Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool, who were the petitioning creditors; and Mr. George Mahn, chartered accountant, Liverpool, represented Messrs. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, of London. The Official Receiver stated that proofs had been lodged amounting to 347l. 14s. The assets so far amounted to 141l. 2s. 3d. The landlords had availed themselves of their power under the lease to put an end to the lease on the ground of the bankruptcy, and they had let the premises before he (the Official Receiver) had had any opportunity of selling the business as a going concern. This meant the loss of a considerable asset to the creditors. The case being a summary one, the Official Receiver remains trustee.

Re LLEWELLYN VOSPER REES, St. George's Road, Bristol, Chemist.

THE public examination of this bankrupt was fixed for September 24, at the Bristol Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Dixon appeared for the debtor, who is in ill-health, and the examination had to be adjourned.

Re EDWARD GEORGE MARKE, residing and carrying on business at 2 Victoria Place, Gravelly Hill, Chemist and Druggist.

THE public examination of this bankrupt took place on September 24, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, before Registrar Parry. In answer to the Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. Woollett), the bankrupt stated that he commenced business in 1861, at Plymouth, with about 300*l.* or 400*l.* which he borrowed from his grandmother. On September 25, 1868, he filed his petition in the Exeter Court, his debts at that time amounting to 1,823*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, and his assets to 435*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* In December of the same year he obtained his discharge. His real name was Edward George Marke, though in 1868 he traded as "George Mark." Of late years he had never used the name "Marke" without the "e." He had never traded with Beecham's people direct, but he had sold some of their goods, and used their bills. On the bill he was called "George Mark," but that was a mistake they had made in the printing. At Gravelly Hill he traded under the name of "George Marke." He did not say so when he filed his petition, because he was not asked; he was asked to give his full name. It was not done for the purpose of misleading anyone. After his failure in 1868 he was engaged as an assistant in various places; but in September, 1894, being out of a situation, he commenced business at Gravelly Hill. The Medical Act prevented him taking any other appointment, as he was not qualified to act as assistant to a medical man. He had no money of his own, and borrowed 10*l.* His business was only a small one, and the profits were insufficient to pay his living expenses. He first had recourse to the Farmers' and Traders' Loan Company in March, 1896. He then borrowed 20*l.*, and in April this year 14*l.*—in all 34*l.* He had repaid 27*l.*, and the amount now owing was 21*l.* He had not been to any other money-lender, and the failure he attributed to the profits of the business being insufficient to pay his household expenses. He had never neglected his business, and was always in hopes that it would increase, as the neighbourhood was a growing one. The Registrar said this was one of the little wretched whitewashing cases in which the expenses of bankruptcy stood out in strong relief. The bankrupt only owed 100*l.*, but he had to pay 10*l.* to start with, to put himself on the water to swim out of his difficulties, equal to 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Mr. Woollett said in this case the 10*l.* would not come out of the creditors' pockets, as the bankrupt had obtained it from a relative. The Registrar: But the creditors would have been glad to have had it in their pockets. The examination was closed.

Re HENRY WALKER, 33 Arran Quay, Dublin, trading as a Druggist, under the style of McCarthy & Son.

THE public examination of this debtor will be held at the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, on October 8.

Re CONN BROTHERS, Belfast.

AT a meeting last week of the Belfast Court of Bankruptcy the affairs of Messrs. Conn Brothers were investigated. An application was made for the appointment of Mr. Samuel Gibson, chemist and druggist, as creditors' assignee. He had proofs amounting to 162*l.* Mr. W. Shaw, of Shaw & Jameson, druggists, was also put forward as a creditor of upwards of 300*l.* It appeared that the assets would not realise more than 20*l.* His Honour said he would appoint Mr. W. Shaw, but it would be so much out of pocket of the creditors for nothing. However, they were the best judges.

Re WILLIAM JAMES LEGGETT, Bradshawgate, Leigh, Lancs, Patent-medicine Vendor.

THE public examination of this debtor took place on Monday last at the Bolton Bankruptcy Court, before

Mr. Deputy Registrar Ferguson. The statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to 400*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, and assets estimated to produce 114*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* He alleged his failure to have been caused through bad trade, keen competition, and losses sustained on a compendium of patent-medicine vendors. The examination was eventually ordered to be closed. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Brumby & Clarke, Hull ...	44	0	0
Davis, Jos., Liverpool ...	31	0	0
Gordon, Isaac, Birmingham ...	87	0	0
Harrison, Chas., Manchester ...	20	0	0
Leggett, Ann M., Leigh ...	47	0	0
Mason, W. B., Leeds ...	86	0	0
Phillips, Jos., London ...	10	0	0
Bankers ...	12	0	0

Re JNO. WILLIAMS, 25 George Street, Pontypool, Mon., Chemist.

THE following are creditors under this failure:—

	£	s.	d.
Ayrton & Saunders, Liverpool ...	17	17	11
Davies, Martha J. ...	26	0	0
Evans, Lescher & Webb, London... ..	31	6	0
Fieldings (Limited), Newport ...	45	0	0
Lewis, Edwin, Raglan ...	14	10	0
Matthews, H., Bristol ...	12	11	0
Ward & Co., Bristol... ..	12	17	6
Wyley & Co., Coventry ...	not	stated	

Deed of Arrangement.

Dodd, William, trading as "William Dodd & Co.," 61 Fowler Street, and residing at 9 Anderson Street, South Shields, druggist, &c. Trustee, W. Arthur Smith, Commercial Chambers, King Street, South Shields, chartered accountant. Dated, September 21; filed, September 25. Secured creditors, 76*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 345*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*; estimated net assets, 190*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Breckbanks, F. H., South Shields	43	0	0
Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne	12	0	0
Marshallbanks, Mott, Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	150	0	0
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh	20	0	0
Southall Brothers, Birmingham	11	0	0
Wilkinson & Simpson, Newcastle-on-Tyne ..	36	0	0

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Beresford, F. J., and Eldred, A. P., under the style of Beresford & Eldred, Wood Street and Bucklands Grove Road, Walthamstow, E, surgeons and medical practitioners.

Kershaw, P., and Tetley, S., under the style of D. S. Masterton & Co., Bradford, dry-soap manufacturers.

Roberts, A., and Barton, E. A., under the style of Roberts & Barton, Kensington Square and Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W., surgeons and medical practitioners.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

Wilson, George John, Oxford, surgeon.

PHARMACIST: "Jones, you are discharged." Assistant: "But what have I done, sir?" Pharmacist: "Nothing—absolutely nothing. That's my complaint."

DR. ABERNETHY, was notoriously one of the most laconic of men. It is said that one day there was among his patients a woman who had burned her hand. Showing him the wound she said, "A burn." "A poultice," answered the doctor. Next day she called and said, "Better." "Repeat," replied he. In a week she made her last call, and her speech was lengthened to three words, "Well—your fee?" "Nothing," said the physician; "you are the most sensible woman I ever met."

New Companies and Company News.

EPLER GELATINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire and deal with certain inventions or secret processes belonging to Joseph Epler relating to the manufacture of gelatine, isinglass, and other chemical substances. Registered without articles of association.

WESTFIELD SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.* To acquire the business carried on as "The Westfield Manufacturing Company," soap and candle makers, colour, dye and paint manufacturers, chemical manufacturers, explosive manufacturers, chemists, druggists, drysalts, &c.

R. DIXON & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.* To acquire the business of "R. Dixon & Co.," of Rochdale, and to carry on the business of hard and dry soap manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, druggists, drysalts, tallow-refiners, candle-makers, glycerine-refiners, perfumers, &c. Registered without articles of association.

HIGH POWER ELECTROLYTE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 1,000*l.* To acquire and work the inventions of Richard Hurley and others in relation to the production or preparation of an improved electrolyte or chemical compound liquid for use in electric, voltaic or galvanic batteries or cells. Registered without articles of association.

S. HARVEY (LIMITED).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire and carry on the business of soapmakers and refiners and dealers in toilet-articles carried on as "S. Harvey," at 5 Denman Street, London Bridge, S.E., and to enter into an agreement with Sidney J. Hawke. The first directors (to number not fewer than two nor more than four) are J. Cannadine and the said vendor. Qualification, 500*l.* Remuneration, 50 guineas each per annum.

PHARINA (LIMITED).—Capital 35,000*l.* To acquire and carry on the business of a flour-merchant carried on by John Prosser, at County Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham, to acquire certain protected or proprietary articles or specialities known as Dr. Tibbles' banana-food, Dr. Tibbles' banana-food biscuits, and Dr. Tibbles' malted flour, and to enter into an agreement with John Prosser and Dr. William Tibbles, M.D. (U.S.A.). Registered without articles of association.

ARTHUR HENRY RECKLESS & CO. (LIMITED).—Capital 200*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire and carry on the business carried on by the late Arthur H. Reckless as a chemist and druggist at Church Street, Ashbourne, Derby. The first subscribers are:—Wm. C. Smith, 24 Burges, Coventry, butcher (one); Harry Welton, 4 Bishop Street, Coventry, chemist (five); Arthur H. Reckless, Church Street, Ashbourne, chemist's assistant (five); Miss Ida Reckless (one), Miss Florence Reckless (one), and Miss Clara Reckless (one), of Church Street, Ashbourne; John Rowland, St. John's Street, Ashbourne, accountant (one). Registered without articles of association.

DELVE'S (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire and carry on the business of a drug-store proprietor carried on by William H. Delve at Manchester. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Wm. H. Delve, drug-store keeper, and Mrs. I. Delve, 310 Stretford Road, Manchester; H. Gilbert, Stanbury Road, Victoria Park, Bristol, clerk; John Carter, Dorset Road, Clapham Road, S.W., police pensioner; John Oswald, 7 Albion Street, Stockton-on-Tees, clerk; Henry Delve, 54 West Street, Eston, builder; Ernest B. Childs, 9 Romilly Road, Finsbury Park, N., tuner. Registered without articles of association.

BOOTS (LIMITED).—The transfer-books of this company were closed from September 27 to September 30, for the purpose of preparing warrants for the twenty-second quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. on the preference and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares.

THE ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors announce dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, and of 1*l.* per

share on the shilling ordinary shares (equal to 8½ per cent.), carrying 7,020*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* to reserve, and 2,558*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* to the capital guarantee fund.

LEWIS & BURROWS'S DRUG-STORES (LIMITED).—The directors have declared a dividend on the preference shares of 2 per cent. due for the year ended December 31, 1896, making, with 4 per cent. already paid, 6 per cent. for the year 1896. This is in addition to the interim dividend on the same shares for the half-year ended June 30, 1897, of 3 per cent., at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which we mentioned last week.

GLASGOW ACETIC ACID COMPANY (LIMITED).—A petition has been presented by the company to the Lords of Council and Session to order that the said company be wound up by the Court, and to appoint Thomson McLintock, Glasgow, chartered accountant, or such other fit person as their Lordships may select, to be official liquidator of the said company. Agents, Cairns, McIntosh & Morton, 31 Queen Street, Edinburgh, W.S.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED).—The statutory meeting of the above company was held on September 24 at the offices of the company. The chairman, Dr. F. F. MacCabe, explained the legal character of the meeting, and said: As you will have understood from the notice which the secretary has just read to you, this meeting is called to comply with the Act of Parliament, which enjoins that directors shall meet their shareholders within four months of the incorporation of the company. This arrangement gives shareholders who have any questions to ask their directors. an opportunity of doing so, and at the same time, although no business is transacted, it enables directors to meet their shareholders and to give them a short account of their stewardship since the company was formed. We have, then, no business to transact, but I am sure it will be satisfactory for you to know, and I take this opportunity to inform you, that the whole of the shares were applied for and were allotted. Since the company was started the business had been most progressive. The sales, for instance, for the past month were 50 per cent. greater than in the corresponding period of last year, and, as was stated in the prospectus, the sales during 1896 were the largest up to that time in the history of the concern. Early in October interim-dividend warrants will be posted to shareholders. The directors are applying for a Stock Exchange quotation, and have every reason to expect to be successful. He explained, however, that in a company with a capital of only 50,000*l.* issued to the public, the Stock Exchange insists that the whole of that capital shall be paid up before that quotation is granted. This accounted for the delay, as there are always some shareholders who delay paying their calls. This was no direct loss to the company, because the dividends are calculated from the time the calls are paid. Mr. Hall having given an account of his recent very successful visit to Scotland, the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES (LIMITED).—The third annual meeting of this company was held at Winchester House on Wednesday, Mr. P. Warnford-Davis (Chairman) presiding. We gave a summary of the report last week. The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, said that the capital paid up during the year had amounted to 5,840*l.*, which was regarded as satisfactory. It had put them in possession of funds for immediate necessities and left something to spare. They had appropriated that money as far as it went by paying off the 4,000*l.* loan from the Bank, and the item of interest (132*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) would now disappear. In addition to that they had 950*l.* more cash in hand than last year, and had further increased their plant by 2,100*l.*, principally in the new branch at Fulham. The unpaid calls (513*l.* odd) were now wiped off the financial statement, as the shareholders had paid up. On the assets side the good-will and leases had been reduced by 65*l.* (now 13,088*l.*), which was satisfactory, seeing that they had acquired valuable leases at Fulham and Brondesbury (the latter a seventy-year lease). The stock during the year had been reduced by 704*l.*, and though it might be argued that it was not a wise thing to do, the company were endeavouring to work the business with the smallest possible stock. If a branch was insufficiently stocked that was the fault of the manager of the branch,

and would soon be rectified. The public were very well satisfied with their catering all round, as evinced by the fewness of the complaints they received. This was a feather in the cap of the managing director and managers, the success of the business being in a great measure attributable to them. The preliminary expenses (745l. 6s. 9d.) in connection with the opening of new stores were 100l. less than last year, and within the next two years he hoped to see this item wiped off altogether. They had always thought it unwise to publish the total amount of the sales, but during the past year they showed an increase of over 3,000l. Shareholders might therefore ask why they were not to have an increased dividend. They were, however, dealing for the most part with extremely young businesses. Their last venture at Fulham had proved an undoubted success. The company had decided for the future to pay the preference dividend on specific dates, as it would be a great convenience to the shareholders. They had now acquired 16 stores at an outlay of 42,000l., which was 8,000l. less than had been anticipated in the prospectus. Eventually they hoped to secure a score of stores for the 50,000l. Shareholders had objected because they kept adding to their reserve fund, but in the directors' opinion it was absolutely necessary to sustain the vitality and strength of the business by adding to that fund. "The Board," said the Chairman, "had not the slightest intention of running the risk of starving the duck that lays the golden dividend." Mr. Andrew Chatto seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Lorimer, seconded by Mr. Russell, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares, less income-tax, was declared, payable on September 30. The retiring auditors (Messrs. Ogden, Palmer & Langton) were reappointed.

Personalities.

MR. SPARK, chemist and druggist, Maryport, has a brother in the Klondike gold-fields. In a letter just received from him he states that there are 3,000 people at Dawson City.

MR. C. A. SEYLER, of Swansea, has been appointed analyst to the Glamorgan County Council. He obtained 38 votes, as against 30 votes recorded for Mr. R. C. Charles, of Neath.

MR. W. HULL WICKHAM, one of the senior partners in the firm of McKesson & Robbins, was in London this week on his way back to New York. He sailed in the s.s. *Teutonic*.

PROFESSOR EMIL FISCHER, Director of the first Chemical Institute of the University of Berlin, has refused the late Professor Victor Meyer's chair of chemistry at Heidelberg University.

MR. F. R. SQUIRE, the English chemist at San Remo, who has been spending the summer at St. Petersburg, called on us this week on his way to the sunny south for the coming season's business.

MR. HAROLD HOARE, of The Pharmacy, 8 Osmaston Road, Derby, is to conduct a botany-class this session at the Borough of Derby Technical College. This will be a suitable class for pharmaceutical students.

MR. S. WOODHEAD, lecturer in chemistry and botany at the Agricultural College, Uckfield (Sussex), has been appointed public analyst under the Food and Drugs Act for the Eastern Division of Sussex.

THERE is at present on view in Hull an excellent painting of the Sheriff of that city (Mr. W. T. Owbridge) and Mrs. Owbridge. They are both full-length life-size portraits, and are the work of E. Gustave Givadot. The Sheriff is represented in Court dress, and Mrs. Owbridge in evening dress.

DR. KIRBY SMITH, late of Berkeley, California, and Mr. John Shultz, pharmacist, who left the States on July 31 by the *Willamette*, for Klondyke, are likely to find plenty to do when they get there. Even though the report that the fee for medical attendance at Klondyke is 40l. per visit may be exaggerated, professional men are likely to carry away a richer harvest than the average gold prospector. Messrs.

Smith and Shultz contemplate starting a medico-pharmaceutical partnership at Klondyke, and have taken a supply of drugs with them. Dr. Smith is an M.D. of Cooper College, U.S.A., and a graduate in pharmacy.

THE will of Count Mattei, who gained some notoriety by his electric remedies, contains some curious bequests. He leaves a substantial sum to his adopted son, which he declares is more than he ought to have had. He makes provision for his wife and daughters, and gives large sums to monasteries. One paragraph charges his trustees on their honour with the duty of completing his plébiscite rooms, his church, his tomb, and a room to be devoted to the Queen of England. Perpetual allowances are to be made to custodians of the Castle of Rochetta, which is to be his tomb, and directions are given for the security of his remains.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that Mr. Ernest Hart, who has edited that publication for many years, has lately had to suffer amputation of the leg. Some necrosis of the bones of the foot had supervened upon an ulceration, doubtless associated with glycosuria. The symptoms became more urgent, and Mr. Hart was seen by Mr. Lockwood, who, after consultation with Mr. Bryant and Mr. Mitchell Bruce, performed amputation of the leg. This severe trial was borne with great courage and fortitude, and Mr. Hart's friends will now be happy to learn that he has made safe and steady progress towards recovery, and is convalescent.

MR. HENRY WHEELER, who has been for the past twelve years manager of the export department of Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., wholesale druggists, of 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C., has severed his connection with that firm, and entered into a partnership with Mr. A. Finsler, produce agent and merchant, of 8 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. The firm will henceforth be known as Finsler & Wheeler. Mr. Henry Wheeler is well known on 'Change and in the drug-trade. He has had a very extensive experience of the wholesale business. Before joining Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. he occupied for several years a confidential position in the house of C. G. Meier & Co., who were at one time perhaps the largest operators in quinine and cinchona-bark in the world.

Trade Notes.

A RATHER important point is made this week by Messrs. Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. with respect to their tincture liquors.

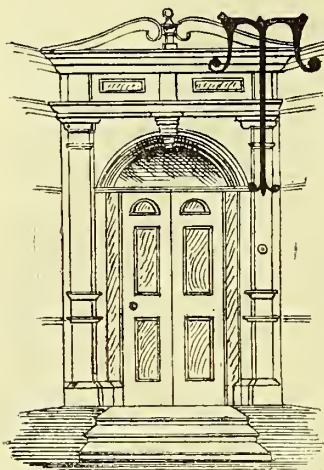
MESSRS. MARSHALLS (LIMITED), of 27 Red Lion Square, London, have been awarded a medal at the Quebec Exhibition for their patent "Reel" fly-catchers and preparations put up in enamelled tubes.

THE PEACOCK'S OVALINE SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED) ask us to state that they will now post a free copy of their birthday-book noticed last week to every purchaser of ovaline soap, on receipt of either six wrappers of the 4d. tablet, four wrappers of the 6d. tablet, or three wrappers of the 8d. tablet.

MESSRS. W. BUTCHER & SON, photographic-dealers, Blackheath, S.E., now give to everyone who takes a certain quantity of goods from them a handsome upright mahogany showcase to contain a selection of the goods. The case makes a good finish to a counter, and, placed at either end, it acts as screen, at the same time giving an excellent display of the goods. Particulars in regard to the case may be obtained on application to the firm.

THE STANDARD MALT-EXTRACT COMPANY have prepared a new grey carton for their malt-extract, and it will be in use henceforth. We think it a pity that a more distinctive carton has not been selected, as the extract is so good that its cover should make it stand out by itself—something like the "Diastol" carton, for example. This is a brilliant crimson, unlike anything else in the same line that we know of. We wonder if pharmacists generally have had any opportunity of observing the quite exceptional efficacy of "Diastol" in treating certain kinds of dyspepsia, apparently amylaceous. A teaspoonful of it gives almost immediate relief from pain and other abnormal symptoms.

The New Government Laboratories.



THE chemical staff of the Government Laboratory at Somerset House are on Monday next to move into the new laboratories which have been specially built for them on a site between Clement's Inn Passage and King's College Hospital, immediately behind the new Bankruptcy section of the Law Courts. The continuous and growing importance of this department of the public service is an illustration of how institutions of all kinds are in England

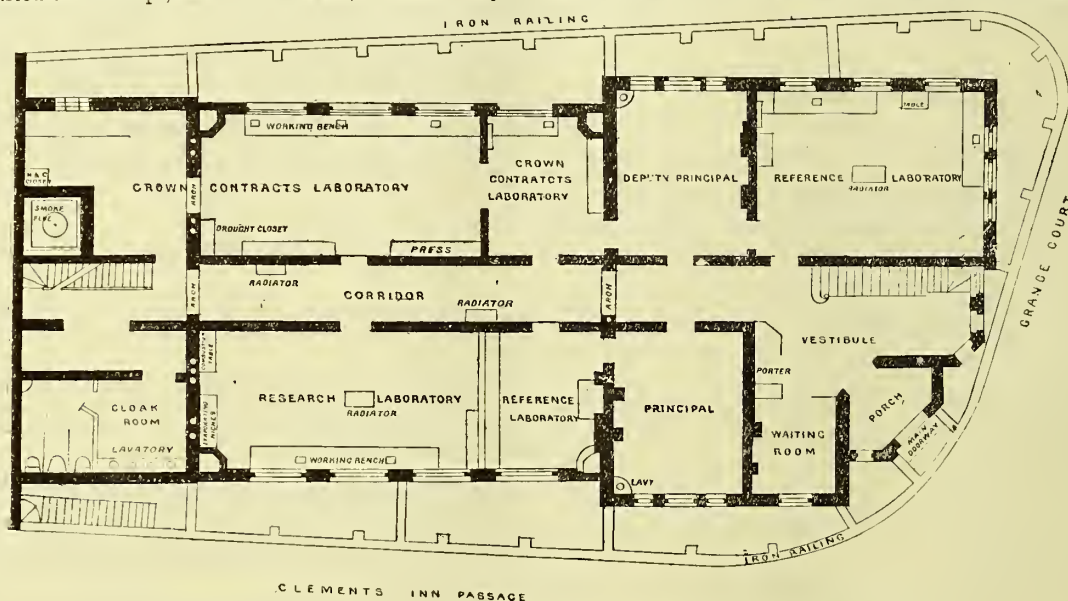
developed from small beginnings.

↳ Rather more than fifty years ago the Excise Department entrusted Mr. Phillips, one of its officers, with the duty of

more convenient rooms in Somerset House. The work done for the Inland Revenue Department has continuously increased. The substitution of a beer for a malt duty, and the change in the law with regard to the moisture in tobacco, became possible only when the Department could rely on the services of a highly-trained staff, capable of controlling the ordinary observations of its officers by means of a scientific examination of samples taken at all stages of manufacture.

In the same way the Government were enabled to relax in many directions the stringency of the Revenue laws—one of the most recent of these concessions being the drawback on tinctures and other pharmaceutical preparations exported, so that the heaviest spirit-duty in the world is no longer so great a barrier to our exporting chemists as it was a year or two ago.

The work of the Inland Revenue chemists has not, however, been confined to their own department. Very early in its history other Government Departments began to solicit the help of Mr. Phillips. Among the first was the Stores Department of the India Office. This Department despatches large quantities of all kinds of supplies for the use of the railways, telegraphs, and other public works in India, as well



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR: The floors above are devoted to I.R. purposes solely.

detecting the adulteration in tobacco. So ably was this work performed by Mr. Phillips and his assistants that their services were very soon utilised for other branches of Excise work. Methods were devised for determining the original gravities of beer and other fermented liquors, and in 1854 their investigations led to the legalising the use of alcohol duty-free in the arts and manufactures under certain conditions. The importance of this concession, and others which have naturally followed from it, will be readily admitted by all manufacturing chemists, as well as by the innumerable other users of the now well-known "methylated spirit."

In 1859 the rooms in Arundel Street, Strand, which up to that time had been used as a laboratory, became too small for its work, and Mr. Phillips and his assistants moved into

as much food and medical stores for the troops. To assist in controlling the quality of these articles, it was arranged that samples from all tenders and supplies sent in by contractors should be systematically examined by the Inland Revenue chemical staff. This system has been gradually extended to other Government offices, and at present nearly all the Government Departments obtain the assistance of the Government chemists in controlling their contract-supplies.

The services of these gentlemen are employed in many other ways. Parliament has entrusted them with the delicate and somewhat thankless task of acting as referees under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and, as the result of the recent inquiry by the Adulterations Committee, it is proposed to make their control in this respect more imperative. To the

trading community, who have suffered in many ways from the vagaries of ordinary analysts, this is a very satisfactory prospect.

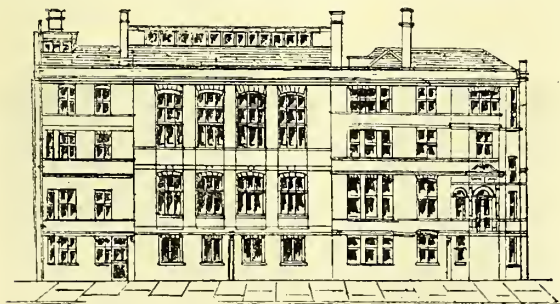
The advice and assistance of the Principal Chemist is con-



THOMAS THORPE, Ph.D., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Treas. C.S., &c.,
Principal of the Government Laboratories.

stantly sought by prominent Government officials in all sorts of scientific inquiries, and hardly a Session passes without one or other of the chiefs being examined before a Parliamentary Committee or a Royal Commission.

All this increase of work has necessitated a considerable increase in the staff and a constant demand for enlarged accommodation. From two or three rooms the laboratories at Somerset House gradually extended till more than twenty rooms were occupied, and the number of samples analysed has increased from 9,055 in 1867 to 39,224 in 1887, and no less than 64,664 last year. About three years ago a further extension became absolutely necessary. The difficulty of

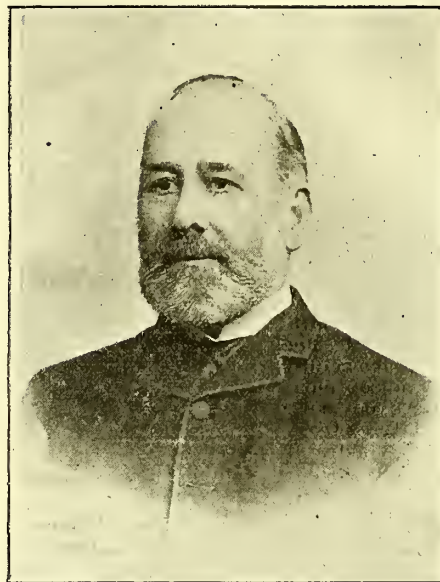


SIDE ELEVATION: Clement's Inn Passage.

providing this in Somerset House was found to be insuperable, and Dr. Thorpe, the new Principal, soon after his appointment came to the conclusion that new laboratories in a building specially constructed for the purpose would be much more satisfactory than any further extension of the present rooms. The Treasury agreed to his proposals, and the new building has been constructed in accordance with his designs, and embodies all the recent improvements and appliances calculated to facilitate chemical and analytical work.

The site of the new laboratories is not an ideal one for a scientific institution, and outwardly it is not of an imposing

architectural character. Here, as elsewhere in London, these matters have had to give way to considerations of practical convenience. Externally the building is of red brick with bands and corners of Portland stone. The principal entrance



MR. RICHARD BANNISTER, F.I.C., F.C.S., Deputy-Principal of
the Government Laboratories.

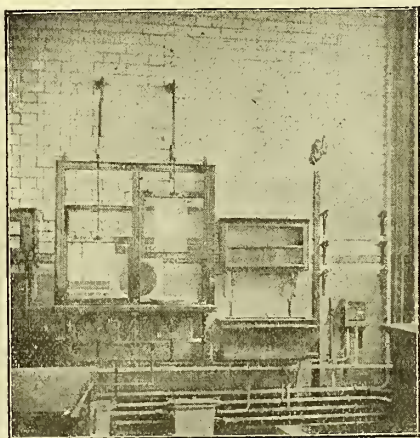
is in the corner facing the gateway in Clement's Inn Passage, and is almost the only ornamental architectural feature.

Entering here the visitor finds himself in a hall or lobby where sits the uniformed guardian of the place. On one side is a small waiting-room for those who may have business with the Department. Leading from the hall is a long and lofty corridor which runs nearly the full length of the building. The floor of both hall and corridor is a tessellated pavement. On either side of the corridor are the more important laboratories, with rooms for the Principal and Deputy-Principal, and the library. The Principal's room is the first on the left, and adjoins the library, with which it communicates. His writing-table is adorned by an array of speaking-tubes by means of which he can at once communicate with any other room in the building. The Deputy-Principal's room on the opposite side of the corridor is very similar, and is also connected with the other rooms by means of speaking-tubes.

Beyond the library, on the left-hand side, we come to the first laboratory. This will be devoted to research-work and the more delicate and difficult inquiries which continually come before the Department. Here the special features of the building are first brought prominently to the attention of the visitor. The interior walls of this room, as well as of all the other laboratories and corridors, are lined with highly-glazed white bricks, with a dado formed of courses of similar bricks of a blue, yellowish, and reddish-brown colour, finished by a row with scroll-pattern.

At one end is a standard barometer and thermometer, and at the other evaporating-closets, sand-baths, drying-ovens, and the distilled-water apparatus. By permission of Dr. Thorpe, we give in our illustrations photographic reproductions of some of these appliances. They are practically similar, with modifications in detail only, in most of the rooms, and a general description of one will serve for all. They are all heated by steam supplied by a large engine in the basement. The open steam-bath or evaporating-pan is a conical vessel of copper surmounted by a porcelain cap

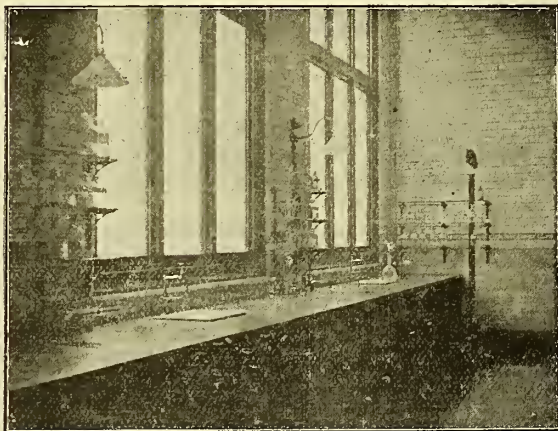
carrying a perforated slab in which the beakers or capsules can be set. This is enclosed in a small glass cupboard, the front of which is a glass door, sliding up and down by means of a



EVAPORATING-CUPBOARD, WITH EXHAUST-OUTLET.

pulley and counterbalancing weight. Behind the cupboard is a yawning cavern lined with white glazed bricks, down which the fumes and steam are drawn to a large exhaust-chamber about 7 feet square, running under the whole length of the main corridor in the basement. All the open throats which the visitor will see in similar situations in other rooms lead down through the walls into the chamber, from which the fumes and air are continuously pumped by a powerful exhaust-fan into the ventilating-shaft, up the centre of which runs the furnace smoke-stack of the engine. By this means not only is the escape of all fumes into the laboratory avoided, but the time required for the evaporations is much shortened.

The conical copper bottoms of these baths project below



WORKING-BENCH, CROWN CONTRACTS ROOM.

the chamber, and are filled with water kept at a constant level by means of a small automatic syphon-chamber connected with the water-supply. Underneath this is fixed a bunsen burner, so that the bath can be heated independently of the steam should circumstances require it. The steam also circulates round the drying-oven and sand-bath, and finally escapes through a condenser, and trickles into a jar for distilled water placed underneath. The water heated by the condensing steam is led through the cupboard under

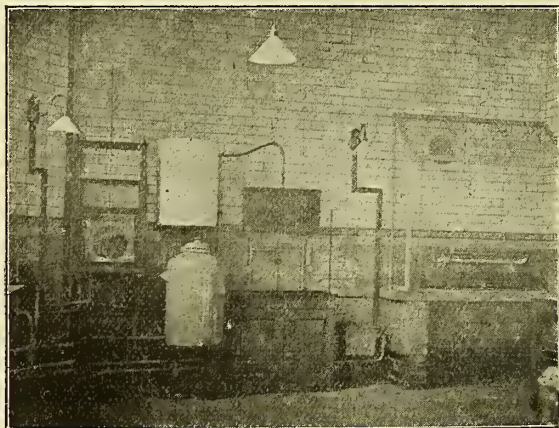
the sand-bath, where the heat is utilised for drying towels, &c. Each of these appliances can be independently cut off or put in communication with the steam-pipes as required.

Crossing the corridor we now enter the Crown Contract Laboratories, devoted mainly to the examination of samples from the contract supplies of the different Government offices. The sulphuretted-hydrogen chamber is in this room, and the exhaust-pipe from this is led direct into the engine-furnace



GANGWAY OF THE GENERAL LABORATORY.

smoke-stack. The general arrangement of the working-benches can be advantageously seen here. The benches are fitted with drawers and cupboards in the usual way, but they are raised a few inches from the floor, leaving in front small sloping recesses, so that the analyst can work in comfort without injuring the bench by the constant impact of his toe. The gas-nozzles are at the back, but the supply is controlled by a tap in front of the bench. Every bench is fitted with a high-pressure filter-pump, and between each pair of benches is a small square sink, or basin, over which is a standard with Kelvin tap and double side taps. The water



CORNER IN RESEARCH LABORATORY.

for condensing or refrigerating purposes is drawn from these side taps, and after serving its purposes is run down another pipe into a large cistern in the basement, in which all the overflow water is collected. From this it is pumped up into

one of three large cisterns on the roof, each holding between two and three thousand gallons. The water is therefore used over and over again, and only what is actually required for washing out the vessels and apparatus is run to waste.

The reagent-bottles are arranged over the benches on polished plate-glass shelves laid on gunmetal brackets attached to the walls.

The balance-room of these laboratories is in the smaller room, next that of the Deputy-Principal, through which we can pass into the Reference Laboratory, where the food and drugs and similar samples are examined.

Two standard reagent-cupboards and burettes are the principal features of this room. Each cupboard has a plate-glass top, with four small perforated holes, the burettes being clasped on to supports about a foot above these tables. The burettes have a small side tube with glass tap, and are attached by means of a rubber tube passing through the holes in the glass tables to glass tubes reaching to nearly the bottom of the reagent-bottles in the cupboard below. The liquid is drawn up into the burette, and is, both here and in the bottles, protected from the impurities of the air by small absorption-tubes. The burette can be raised or lowered at pleasure, the loose rubber tubing dropping through the glass table.

Again emerging into the corridor near the entrance-hall, a flight of stone steps leads up to the general laboratory—a large, well-lighted room, nearly 50 feet square, with a lofty lantern roof. This has working accommodation for thirty analysts. Here the work will be connected mainly with the beer and spirit duties, and the arrangements have been specially adapted for the distillation and estimation of the spirit-contents of all kinds of fermented liquors, for determining the original gravities of beer in all stages of manufacture, and for the valuation of all kinds of brewing-material.

There are eight sets of benches in two rows on each side of a wide central gangway. Down the centre of each set, about 18 inches over the benches, run narrow pewter-lined platforms, on which the samples to be examined each day are arranged. The usual water-supply of this room is distinct from that of the rest of the laboratories. Instead of coming direct from one of the cisterns in the roof, it is first run down to the basement, where it is passed through a refrigerating-chamber. From this it is pumped up to an intermediate cistern, from which the supply comes. By this means water at a constant temperature of about 40° F. can be supplied all the year round for condensing-purposes. The distillates will therefore be of a fairly uniform temperature, somewhat under 60° F., and the bulks can be quickly and conveniently made up and weighed with little trouble in attaining the standard temperature. The cold water, after passing through the stills, is run down into the general overflow cistern in the basement, and serves to reduce the temperature of the water in this tank. In winter, when the ordinary supply is sufficiently cold, the water can be drawn direct from the cistern, and the cooling is dispensed with.

The refrigerating-apparatus is in the basement, but outside the main building, the cold being produced by the evaporation of liquid carbonic acid. This is used to cool brine, which in turn cools the water as we have already described. The apparatus is also used to make the ice required, and to keep a low temperature in a specially-constructed refrigerating-chamber adjoining the Main Laboratory. This chamber is used for the storage of samples of beer, worts, and other perishable articles.

At the opposite end of the General Laboratory are the rooms of the superintending analysts, and beyond them the

Tobacco Laboratories. Up another flight of steps are the Photographic Laboratory and Dark-room, and the Museum, as well as one or two rooms not yet fitted up. In the south end of the basement a large room is devoted to the examination and adjustment of the hydrometers and saccharometers supplied to officers in charge of distilleries, warehouses, and breweries. On the same side of the lower corridor is another set of Crown Contract Laboratories.

On the other side are the parcel and packing rooms, and the store-rooms for apparatus and chemicals. The engine and pump rooms occupy the north end of the basement.

The floors, except in the corridors and a few other places, are of pitch-pine parqueterie, and the benches, cupboards, and writing-tables are mostly of oak or mahogany. The laboratories are, of course, lighted by electricity and heated by warm air.

The building is, as far as possible, fireproof. All pipes are either in open view, or are in large conduits, where they can be reached and repaired by the workmen without interfering with the operations of the analysts. The buildings and fittings have cost altogether nearly 30,000*l*. No doubt the new and improved appliances and conveniences will greatly facilitate the work of the Department.

Marriages.

BEATTIE—TELLING.—On September 20, at St. Peter's, Siddington, by the Rev. W. H. Mills, M.A., rector, J. B. Beattie, chemist, Crouch End, to Gertrude Bertha, youngest daughter of Mr. F. Telling, Siddington.

BUSBY—WRIGHT.—On September 1, at Wheathampstead Church, by the Rev. O. W. Davy, rector, and the Rev. Spencer R. A. Buller, rector of Harpenden, William James Busby, eldest son of Mr. James Busby, chemist, Harpenden, to Christina, second daughter of Mr. Frederick Wright, of Gustard Wood, Wheathampstead.

GARDNER—VINCENT.—On September 17, at Rodenhall Parish Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Perowne, John Gardner, chemist, Sheffield, and formerly assistant to Mr. W. Hall, chemist and druggist, Lancaster, to Marian, second daughter of Mr. A. E. Vincent, of Harleston.

WHITTAKER—CLAYTON.—On September 22, at St. Philip's, Litherland, by the Rev. G. H. Lander, M.A., Joseph Townson Whittaker, nephew of William Townson, chemist, of Russell Street, Liverpool, to Ellen (Nellie), only daughter of the late Henry Clayton, pawnbroker, and granddaughter of the late Isaac Glover, brewer, of Liverpool.

Deaths.

BERTA.—Mr. Franz Emil Berta, head of the firm of the same name, died at his residence at Fulda, in Germany, on September 12, aged 59. The deceased gentleman, who possessed the dignity of a "Commerzienrath," or Commercial Councillor, was a wax-bleacher and toilet-soap manufacturer in a large way of business.

HEMMONS.—On September 16, Mr. John Hemmons, chemist and druggist, Bristol. Aged 56.

HENDERSON.—On September 20, Mr. George G. Henderson, for some thirty years traveller for Messrs. Clarke & McMullen, wholesale druggists, now Messrs. Thomas McMullen & Co. Mr. Henderson was highly esteemed by the principals of the firm, and as a tribute of respect to his memory their establishment was closed the day of the funeral, on September 23, and all the workers attended the interment. Mr. Henderson leaves a widow and eight children to mourn his loss.

JOHNSTONE.—On September 29, at Lewisham, from bronchitis, after a short illness, Mr. W. H. Johnstone, for over ten years the esteemed cashier of Messrs. J. W. Drysdale & Co., 16 Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.

SILVER.—On September 13, Mr. Sydney Ward Silver, chemist and druggist, Norwich. Aged 22.



ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION

MR. JOSEPH PENNELL is not satisfied with the exhibition. He seems to feel that a photographer has no right to make a photograph which looks strangely similar to a monochrome-wash drawing. Also his sensibility is irritated by the very idea that a photographer should dare to write his name upon his work as a real live artist does. From all which it may be inferred that the exhibition is an exceptionally good one. It was formally opened last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock by a *conversazione* of its promoters, the Fellows of the Royal Photographic Society, and their friends. The Earl of Crawford, K.T., F.R.S., President of the Society, received the guests, and before 9 o'clock it was difficult to inspect the pictures, the rooms of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Pall Mall East, being quite crowded. The exhibition is a distinct advance upon last year's one. The pictures are not more numerous, but those illustrative of ordinary straightforward photography are better on the whole; while the new school, which works with chromium compounds, platinum, and other tractable processes, has succeeded in producing many charming pictures. The most admired pictures in the exhibition are Mr. Fred Marsh's flashlight interiors of gas-works and a village smithy. These are large pictures, printed in platinum, and are so full of life that it is not astonishing that the visitors enthuse about them, and that the judges have awarded a medal to the one entitled "Clinkering." We much admired Viscount Maitland's portrait "Meditation," printed in brown tones of bromide in charming softness. There are also three exquisite studies of heads in carbon by Elliot & Son at the end of the room, which have received a medal; and immediately beneath them is a doorway of Rochester Cathedral, which is as fine an architectural study as has ever been shown in the Society's exhibition. Mr. Henry Stevens's portrait (No. 300) and Mr. Percy S. Lankester's "Child Study" (No. 310) are excellent pieces of work. The portrait of Napier Hemy, by Mr. F. Hollyer, reproduces much better than it looks in the exhibition, and one wonders how much the artist owes to his subject. The south-west corner of the room is the most interesting portion to pharmaceutical photographers. There are three excellent tele-photographs, several good reproductions in colours by the three-colour collotype process—not exactly true to Nature, but astonishing, nevertheless, when the optical and reproduction difficulties are taken into account. The radio-graphs exhibited are not very interesting; but Mr. Stuart

Bruce's phantom photographs, taken by the aerial graphoscope, are well worth looking into. In scientific photography, however, there is nothing to equal Dr. Lindsay Johnson's microphotograph of a section through the retina, in a line passing through the disc and centre of the fovea, showing the macula plexus and macula plexus border-layer. This is a magnificent photograph, 4 feet long, and showing wonderful detail.

There is a small exhibit of lantern-slides. A set entitled "Around a Gasworks" naturally riveted our eye, but there are many better. A few select pieces of apparatus are ex-

hibited, including Mr. Frederick E. Ives's photochromoscope. This is an instrument based upon Clerk Maxwell's observation that all the colours of the spectrum and all the colours in Nature are equivalent to mixtures of three colours of the spectrum itself—red, green, and blue—and carried out so admirably in the *C. & D.* Summer number. The figure shows a section of Mr. Ives's apparatus. A B C are red, blue, and green glasses respectively; against each is placed the corresponding transparency of the subject taken with a triple-lensed camera with red, blue, and green screens. D and E are transparent reflectors of coloured glass, while F represents the eye-pieces by which the images are examined. Beyond C is a reflector for illuminating the transparency at C. The green image is seen directly through D and E at C, the blue image by reflection from the surface of the glass E, and the red image in the same way by reflection from D, so that the eye at F sees the three images superimposed, and, therefore, in the natural colours, and with stereoscopic effect. We have often described Mr. Ives's invention, but seldom have we seen such good examples of work done by it as are now to be seen in the Water Colour Society's rooms.

The exhibition will remain open daily until November 10.

The Groceries.

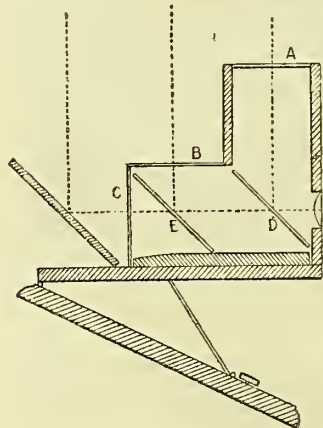
Chemists may see a lot of their stock by paying a visit to the Grocers' Exhibition in the Islington Agricultural Hall.

THERE are more failures and fortunes in the grocery-trade than in any other kind of shopkeeping. The failures are in groceries, and the fortunes come from side-lines, such as cakes, chocolate, drugs, perfumery, soaps, and whisky. That is the reckoning up that a *C. & D.* representative came to as a result of three hours in the Groceries Exhibition, which was opened in the Agricultural Hall on Thursday morning, September 30, and is to remain open until October 7. As a faithful pharmacist, the *C. & D.* person referred to came away from the Exhibition rather pleased that the fates did not apprentice him to a grocer, for his ideas in regard to quality, severity of put-up, and profit are strictly pharmaceutical, and he made the pleasant discovery that when the grocer handles articles, such as toilet-soaps and perfumery, which tradition says belong to true pharmacy, he gets quite a different article from what the chemist gets; it is not so good, a little flashier perhaps, but that is all. Hence the mental hugging of himself referred to.

The Exhibition is big and beautiful, so much so that one leader of pharmacy waylaid our man and made him quite sad with his sorrowful utterance, oft repeated, "Ah, if we could fill the hall like this; but we never shall." Metropolitan chemists who want to know what their neighbours will be doing at Christmas-time should arrange to spend an afternoon in the hall next week. We may say straightaway that many of their business are exhibiting, and the whisky-exhibits are numerous, and as free as the mountain rill. There is ample scope for spending a pleasant afternoon, learning methods, and perhaps doing business.

GOOD DISPLAYS.

On entering the Exhibition from the Upper Street side one first meets the magnificent mahogany pavilion of J. & J. COLMAN (LIMITED), Norwich, devoted to mustard, starch, and blue. "YE MAYPOLE SOAP SHOPPE" stands close beside it—a reproduction of an old English cottage, as quaint and old-fashioned as the soap is cute and novel. There our representative had a chat with Mr. Deacon, the managing director and founder of the business. Few popular novels are more interesting than the eventful two years of the Maypole soap's history. We shall not go into that now, for it is sufficient to-day to say that the soap is being pushed in every European country except Germany, which, by the way, has nothing whatever to do with the origin of the soap. Every cake has been made in England from the first. The soap is as popular in our colonies as at home. The best parts of South America have it, and so has the United States, much as the Customs there have hampered the inlet; but a corporation which has been formed to work the thing there will put matters on a proper footing. While achieving popular success, the company are also looking after laurels, and gold medals have come to them from



Brussels and Australia. Opposite this exhibit B. F. MOISE (LIMITED) have a very smart show of soaps, perfumery, sachets, &c. It is not difficult to note that the lines offered are distinct from those handled by first-class chemists, consequently those who cater for the working classes may find it advantageous to see what the grocers' goods are. This applies to the other exhibits in this class, and while we are dealing with them they may be named. The largest exhibit in the class is made by SHARP BROTHERS' PERFUMERY COMPANY (LIMITED). It is placed right in the centre of the hall, and is surrounded by first-class people in the heavier trade. Bentley's Windsor soap and a bust of the Queen (both always the same) surmount the whole, and the sides of the pyramid beneath are filled with well-selected series of perfumes and soaps—*e.g.*, a whole side is devoted to 6*d.* perfumes, scarcely two dozens alike. We noticed also such lines as rose medallion soap, to retail at 2*d.* or 3*d.*; buttermilk balls ditto; 3*d.* cherry tooth-pastes (ovals), sachets, &c. SHIRLEY BROTHERS', though more modest as to size, is not less artistic—*e.g.*, the name over the stall is made of 2*d.* bottles of perfumes, to which and similar popular sundries the exhibit is chiefly devoted. MARSHALLS (LIMITED) also exhibit the fly-reel and their tubed specialties, &c. The catch of flies displayed is appalling. TIDMANS (LIMITED) was a bit of a chaos when our representative saw it, but sea-salt does not look bad that way. BLONDEAU ET CIE.'s exhibit promised big things, but we cannot speak of it now, nor of Mr. E. A. HOLLOWAY's coca-wine display in the Galleries.

PROPRIETARY RULE.

What strikes one about this Exhibition is the almost total absence of groceries which are not proprietary. Cheeses by Kearley & Tonge and others, ordinary soaps by such firms as Knight, Lever, and the Chiswick Company, and some butter in the Gallery, are about all that can be classed as grocery-staples which are on show. The grocer is more in the grip of the proprietary than the chemist, and that is reason enough, we take it, for the presence there of the P.A.T.A., who, with Caley's of Norwich (a marvellous exhibit), occupy the whole of the east end of the Gallery (Caley's with nine-tenths of the space). Mr. Glyn-Jones has cleverly arranged a series of interviews between deputations of grocers' associations and leading proprietors, so as to influence them for good. But these are principles; we are now dealing with exhibits. Retracing our steps we find at the entrance a good exhibit of household soaps by R. WHEEN & SONS (Deptford), all on the 3-cake-bar model; beside it A. BIRD & SONS' custard and other powders are displayed in better style than we have ever seen them before, which means a great deal. A similar exhibit is made by J. SIMONS, of Old Kent Road, the stall being literally a heap of pennorths; and there is another of the same type by PEARCE, DUFF & Co., of Bermondsey, further up the hall, but this is more imposing by far, and one can pick out of it such trifles as $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of castor oil in flint phial, to retail at 1*d.* It is really astonishing how the poor live, but we must compliment Pearce, Duff & Co. upon the good taste which they display in their business.

The exhibits by CORNEILLE DAVID & Co. (the distributors of Liebig's extract of meat), BOVRIL (LIMITED), CEREBOS, THE UNITED KINGDOM TEA COMPANY, TARALOUVA, VI-COCOA, CROSFIELD, J. S. FRY & SONS (LIMITED), and MANSALL HUNT, CATTY & Co. (LIMITED), are all exceptionally brilliant and inviting. NESTLE'S MILK has been squeezed into a rather small space, but these smart exhibitors have made the most of it and there is no prettier corner in the hall. THE FRAME-FOOD COMPANY once more hang out their "live and let live" sign, and not far from it we chanced upon C. A. BARRY & Co.'s exhibit of mustard, cocoa, and cocoa-gene. We really lost count of the mustard exhibits, the catalogue not being then available; but if any chemist wishes a change in that condiment he will have chance enough during the next week, and as for pickles and such, they are past speaking about. There are also some beautiful York hams, with as lovely crops of *Penicillium glaucum* round the bony part as any would wish to see.

A VARIETY OF BRILLIANCE.

Polishes are a great feature of the Groceries. It is believed that no woman has ever been born who has not, at some

time of her life, had a positive longing to polish something. Grocers, being more practised in the study of female human nature than chemists, lay all sorts of temptations before their customers. This weakness is reflected in the exhibition. Last year we mentioned the Globe polish, since when the Lord Mayor of London's coachman, the Queen's coachman, G. H. Hurst, Esq., F.C.S., the Duke of Marlborough ("housekeeper" is added in parenthesis; he must be very devoted to the Duchess, who had a baby the other day), and Lieut. Charles Godfrey, R.A.M., have taken up its praise. On this occasion PATON, CALVERT & Co. (Liverpool) talked to our representative in a really common-sense fashion about metal-polishes, and produced a twisted bar of copper with dots of green ointment on it. "That's very pretty. How's it done?" exclaimed our representative. "Oh, it's only a few German putzes, this, and this, and this" (producing the preparations, which for the world we would not name). "They contain free acid, and bite the metal. Why, you'll see even in the boxes the pastes are brown all round the edges from the paste dissolving the iron. Ours never does that; it is quite neutral, has no fatty acid or fixed fat in it, remains white for all time, polishes—there's a thing done a week ago. You can see yourself in it, can't you?" And so the talk went on about the "Matchless" metal-polish, the "Komo" grate-black, "Komo" furniture-paste, and "Komo" household ammonia. The firm are enterprising, as may be judged from the fact that they have sixty boys constantly employed distributing house to house samples in London. Further, one may see some of these boys at their stall, and a Scotchman who stands 7 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch on his bare feet, and an Englishman who is only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter. They are fine-looking fellows, and, of course, the feature of the Exhibition. This last expression in no way belittles the excellent idea carried out by FOWLER'S PATENT NIGHT LIGHT COMPANY (LIMITED). In as much space as they could get they have arranged working-examples of the machinery used in making night-lights, and there the skilled workers are at it all day. This is very interesting. The firm have just brought out a line which meets what we believe to be a real want—*viz.*, a couple of night-lights in a box to retail at 1*d.* or $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, according to the size of the light. They have a series of health night-lights in which each 8-hour light contains about $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of dibromonaphthalene, equivalent to about $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of bromine, and when the light is burnt the haloid compound is split up in the flame, and free bromine liberated. It is one of the few successes in this department, and, in our experience, meets the requirements of sick-room disinfection admirably.

There is much else in the Exhibition to which we should have liked to have referred in some detail had space permitted. We noticed, for example, Mumford's flours, O'Brien's tills, Carter's seeds, Chivers' jellies, and Dr. Tibbles' dandelion essence and Brookeho embrocation. The last are made by a Birmingham firm, who have no connection with Vi-cocoa. We learnt at the stall that Dr. Tibbles is a live man—"about so high," said a five-foot-two girl, holding out her arm straight—and he has retired from practice to devote himself to inventions such as these. There is a good show of working-models at this stall, which is in the gallery.

Fribolities.

FRIEND: "But if there's no hope of saving him, what are you going to perform the operation for?" Doctor: "One hundred dollars."

A CHICAGO DRUGGIST exhibits the following notice in his window:—"Come in—buy a stamp, wait for the car, or consult the directory."

WHICH?—Miss Oldgirl (timidly): "I want some powder, please." Druggist's Assistant (briskly): "Yes, mum. What sort? Face, gun, or insect?"

FEROCIOUS VISITOR (entering office): "See here, boy, I've come to lick the editor." Office Boy: "You won't like the job. He's just been tarred and feathered."

"CAN you tell me, Professor, if this amber is genuine?" "Oh, that's easily determined. Soak it in alcohol twenty-four hours. If it's genuine, it will then have disappeared."

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

"SANITAS" TRADE MARK.
DISINFECTANTS

"SANITAS" EUCALYPTUS PREPARATIONS.

Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Candles,
 Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers,
 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
 Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.

L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimates } Soluble Antiseptic
 Permanganate of Potash } Pellets.
 Carbolic Acid }

"Okol" and "Creocide" Fluids and Powders; Chloride of Zinc; Carbolic Fluids, Powders, Acid, and Soaps; Soluble Carbolated Creosote; Moth Paper; Weed Destroyer, Sheep Dips, &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LIM.
 BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

G. S. MUMFORD
 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	16/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	19/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	14/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
BEST CLEANED LINSEED	15/ cwt.	No. 2 Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	21/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	"WHITE EARTH" Specially prepared for Toilet purposes.	18/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure FULLER'S EARTH	12/ cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	3 lb.
Pure LIQUORICE	10/ lb.	Best Pure ARROWROOT	9 lb. in tins.

* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
 for Ladies

For Female Irregularities, &c.

Price 4/6.

PROPRIETOR—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

WHOLESALE—
 Edwards, Sanger, Barclay, Sutton, and Butler & Crispe.

FRENCH ESSENCES
ESSENTIAL OILS
OTTO MUSK.
 Warrick Brothers
 7, Portpool Lane E.C.



PEPSALIA.

Pepsalia is now being extensively advertised, and may with safety be stocked to meet the renewed and increasing demand.

It bears a good profit, and may be obtained from the Wholesale Trade, or from

THE PROPRIETORS, CEREBOS LIMITED, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND 3 MAIDEN LANE, E.C.

Peter Möller's
Sydney-free Cod-Liver Oil

Does not "Repeat."

Recommended by Doctors.

Well Advertised.

In P.A.T.A. List.

OF ALL THE WHOLESALE HOUSES,

OR

PETER MÖLLER, 43 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD
 For INFANTS and INVALIDS.



"KEEP A MID COURSE BETWEEN THE TWO EXTREMES."

The extremes are, making your own Tinctures, and buying them ready-made instead of using

Fletcher's Concentrated Liquors.

Editorial — (Illustration of a person) — Comments

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL ELECTION.

THE view expressed by the *Medical Press* which we quoted last week turns out to be a sound one—namely, that Dr. Rentoul, having resigned his seat, cannot withdraw his resignation, as he wished to do, nor offer himself for re-election. The Act explicitly says that the vacancy must be filled by "some other person." The *Medical Times*, which we believe is run by Mr. George Brown, one of the "direct representatives" on the Medical Council, argues that Dr.

Rentoul's resignation could not be complete until it had been accepted by the Council, and anticipates the lively scene of Dr. Rentoul and the member elected in his place both rushing for the one seat when the Council meets in November. This only shows how careless some people are in informing themselves before they write. The Medical Act of 1886, which created the direct representatives, specifically states that "any of them may resign his office by letter to the President," and then shows what is to be done when such resignation is given.

Dr. Rentoul found that the way of the reformer is hard. He had all the qualifications of one except patience; and his rather petulant resignation is thought by some medical men to tend to discredit the scheme of direct representation of the profession on the Council. But, in spite of his experience, six candidates in all came forward to fill his place, three new ones having been nominated since last week. The six were Dr. E. Diver, 30 Devonshire Street, London, W.; Mr. George Jackson, F.R.C.S., of Plymouth; Dr. T. M. Dolan, of Halifax; Dr. J. A. Rigby, of Preston; Mr. Victor Horsley, F.R.C.S.; and Sir Walter Foster, of Birmingham. Mr. Jackson has since withdrawn and asks his supporters to vote for Sir W. Foster; Dr. Rentoul offers the same advice. The chances of Dr. Diver, Dr. Dolan, and Dr. Rigby are not regarded as very promising, and the contest, we presume, will lie between Mr. Horsley and Sir W. Foster, and we should be disposed to put our money on Mr. Horsley.

Sir Walter Foster is the highly respectable official-minded representative. He has been on the Council as a direct representative, and has been in office in the Government. He is a fair-minded man, and may be trusted to do nothing rash.

Mr. Victor Horsley is well known as a brilliant surgeon and as a skilful debater. He is comparatively young, and is an uncompromising supporter of the claims of the medical profession to all the rights, profits, privileges, and advantages which should accrue to them through the complaints incident to humanity. He has been an active president of the Medical Defence Union for the past four years, and in that capacity has been instrumental in bringing before the Medical Council many of the erring brethren whose names have been, in consequence, struck off the register. A principal plank in his platform is "the suppression of irregular practice by confining practice for gain to registered persons." This will rake in the votes. On the other hand, he is not as thorough as could be wished by the general practitioners in opposition to the registration of midwives, though he would insist on a medical man attending every confinement within twenty-four hours. That is, he does not object to the midwife doing the work, but she is not to deprive the medical man of his fee. Moreover, he is a consultant, and not a general practitioner, and this will tell against him to a certain extent—perhaps to a considerable extent. He is an *enfant terrible* to the conservative baronets on the Council, and his strength and his weakness lie in the fact that he will, if he can, make the Medical Council a subsidiary committee of the Medical Defence Union.

The astonishing thing is that he or anybody can think it worth while to spend time and energy in working for such a hopeless phantom as "the suppression of irregular practice by confining practice for gain to registered persons." It would be impossible to get a dozen members of Parliament to vote for any such claim. The M.P. would ask himself why should he not entrust the treatment of his cough to his chemist, his corns to his shoemaker, his head to his hair-dresser, and his broken leg to his carpenter, if he choose so to do, and there is no false representation. This was the conclusion come to by the last Royal Commission on Medical

law, which reported in 1882. Such men as the late Mr. Simon Sir W. Jenner, Sir George Jessel, Professors Turner, Bryce, and Huxley, Mr. Slater-Booth, and the late Bishop of Peterborough were on that Commission, and while they all, more or less, differed on most of the subjects introduced, they were unanimous on this point. They said, "We consider it undesirable to attempt to prevent unregistered persons from practising, but we think they should be prevented from representing themselves as being registered, or from assuming titles which would lead the public to believe that they are regular medical men." We are utterly mistaken if there is any change in the temper of our leading public men nowadays, and Mr. Horsley and his coming constituents would preserve their peace of mind somewhat if they could realise this pretty obvious fact.

A PROFIT ON BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THE letter from Mr. Beecham which we publish this week will be received by the trade with mixed feelings. Mr. Beecham has always manifested a desire to assist the retailers of his pills, and by subscribing to the P.A.T.A. he has given evidence of at least a benevolent interest in its progress. But we can hardly be surprised that he has not considered the evidence of unanimity among retailers strong enough yet to justify him in putting his article on the protected list. Out of 32,473 licensed vendors in Great Britain scarcely more than the odd 2,473 have combined to ask for such a provision. We need not suppose that all the other 30,000 are on the other side; but, as Mr. Beecham tells us, there are not a few who strongly object to dictation on the part of the manufacturer as to the price at which they shall sell his article when they have bought it and paid for it, and it may be readily understood that the proprietor of such a business as Beecham's does not want to adopt risky experiments with it. But the Southampton experiment shows that something can be done to prevent cutting to the bone. It appears that there one of the most determined opponents of P.A.T.A. methods, together with one of the big tea and patent-medicine dealing houses, readily assented to an agreement in regard to Beecham's pills when approached by the maker, and Mr. Beecham suggests that what has been done in Southampton might be done in many other localities. The question which arises is whether other places cannot go one better than Southampton by ensuring something better than a 10-per-cent. profit, which, notwithstanding Mr. Beecham's ingenious argument, is not a living profit. The last report of the Civil Service Supply Association shows that on a turnover approaching two millions sterling per annum the working-expenses amounted to 9*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per cent. We can readily believe that the patent-medicine department is one of the cheapest to run; but, on the other hand, we know that the proportion of working-expenses must be higher in a small business than in a large one, so that it is fair to assume that even now the Southampton chemists will be selling Beecham's pills at about cost. There is no reason in the world why in many places 1*s.* should not be obtained instead of 10½*d.*, and we should say that Mr. Beecham would be as glad as anybody if this should be the case.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT CINCHONA-PLANTATIONS.

THE Indian mail brings us a copy of the official report relating to the administration of the Madras Government's cinchona-plantations in the Nilgiris, Southern India, for the year ending March 31 last. The report is especially interesting because it covers the first year of the directorship of the

Government cinchona-plantations by Mr. W. M. Standen, who was appointed by the Madras Government early in 1896 as successor to the former director, the late Mr. M. A. Lawson. Mr. Standen was a cinchona-planter of long experience, and the Madras Government, in choosing him to succeed Mr. Lawson, rather departed from the rule of giving the post to an official. This innovation appears to have been too much for the India Office, which took the very unusual course of refusing to confirm the appointment. A lengthy correspondence ensued on the subject between Madras and London, but in the end the India Office agreed to give Mr. Standen a five years' trial.

The new director may be congratulated upon having closed his first year of office with a substantial surplus in the working of his department. Under his predecessor's rule annual deficits were almost chronic—in fact, we believe that only twice within the past thirteen years has the working of the Nilgiri plantations shown a small balance on the right side. For Mr. Standen's first year of office Government had passed an estimated expenditure of 87,200r., but the actual outlay has only been 78,318r. Mr. Standen's satisfaction at this result is probably somewhat chastened by the knowledge that it has been mainly produced by the difference between his own salary and that of the former incumbent of the post. As for the revenue of the Department, it amounted to 147,527r.—a large increase on the official estimate of 100,000r. The sale of quinine yielded 109,760r., of febrifuge 36,482r., of crude bark 476r., and of jalap 792r. This increase in revenue is entirely creditable to Mr. Standen, for it is due to the fact that out of a quantity of bark equal in respect of quantity to that worked in 1895-96 (viz. 238,000 lbs. against 234,000 lbs.) nearly twice as much alkaloid has been extracted as was obtained in the previous year. Mr. Standen obtained an average of 3·3 per cent. of quinine sulphate from his bark whereas in the late Mr. Lawson's last year of office the yield was only 1·5 per cent. As it appears that the proportion of bark of different varieties used was much the same as in previous years, it would be interesting to have an explanation of the discrepancy. The subjoined figures show the yield of quinine-products at the Nilgiri plantations during the past five years:—

	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5	1895-6	1896-7
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Bark worked ...	171,717	175,000	196,600	233,800	238,100
Yield of quinine...	4,933	2,000	4,770	3,600	7,891
„ febrifuge	3,139	5,775	1,756	2,284	3,350
„ total alk.	8,072	7,775	6,526	5,884	11,241

Mr. Standen remarks that the increased alkaloidal yield of last year was simply due to his innovation of treating the bark with the mixed oil twice instead of once, as was done formerly. In other words, Mr. Standen exhausted the alkaloids more thoroughly, or, to put it plainly, under the former management half the alkaloid in the bark was thrown away through the neglect of such a simple process as treating the bark twice. Is it possible that no one ever thought of analysing the residual product after it had been once treated to ascertain whether it was really exhausted? Surely this matter should be thoroughly investigated by the India Office. By treating quinine-yielding barks with oil, febrifuge is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of quinine. It is intended, however, henceforth to extract febrifuge from the red barks by the cheaper acid-process, and to conduct the operation in a separate building simultaneous with the manufacture of quinine and febrifuge from the other barks in the main building.

It is generally known that, unlike the Java Government gardens, whose bark is sent to Amsterdam to compete in the open market with the barks grown by private firms, the Indian Government do not compete with private traders in Europe. They sell all their product to the Indian Medical Stores, and to native consumers—quinine at 18r., and febrifuge at 16r., per lb. The average yield of the Crown and hybrid barks treated during the year was 3·32 per cent. of quinine and 1·39 per cent. of febrifuge; that of the red bark 4·45 per cent. of febrifuge. The sale of cheap Government quinine and febrifuge to the Indian native population is increasing very slowly. In 1896 it only amounted to some 2,000 lbs.—an advance of about 10 per cent. on the previous year. The bulk of these sales takes place through the 1,550 village postmasters in the Presidency, who retail it in 5-gr. packets. The Medical Stores Departments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras are the best customers of the gardens. In the course of last year the Madras cinchona department was separated from the botanical department. Mr. David Hooper, the Government Quinologist, was temporarily appointed assistant to Dr. Watt, the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, and he has since been definitely appointed assistant-curator in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Mr. Standen is therefore now in sole charge of the Nilgiri cinchona-gardens. It is to be hoped that the experiment of appointing a practical planter and businessman instead of an official, which has been attended with so much initial success, will continue to work well in the future.

INLAND REVENUE STATISTICS.

THE Board of Inland Revenue estimate that every individual in the United Kingdom, including the latest-born baby, consumed on an average 853 thousandths of a barrel of beer (over 30 gals.), and rather more than a gallon of spirits, in 1896.

The methylation of spirits is an increasing business. In the year ending March 31, 1896, the quantity methylated in the United Kingdom reached 3,930,072 gals.; in the year ending last March the quantity was 4,143,310, an increase of 213,238 gals. There were 25 makers of methylated spirits licensed in 1896, and 13,801 licensed retailers.

The number of chemists who paid licences for stills in 1896 was 703 in England, 115 in Scotland, and 25 in Ireland.

The steady advance in the number of licensed makers or vendors of patent medicines still continues. In 1890 the number of licences issued was 22,903. Then came the requirement that every set of premises must be licensed. This caused a sudden increase to 27,295. The number taken out in 1892 was 29,009; in 1893 it advanced to 29,358, in 1894 to 29,365, in 1895 to 30,234, in 1896 to 31,592, and for the year ending March 31, 1897, to 32,473. Of these 29,955 were in England and Wales, and 2,518 in Scotland. The Medicine-stamp Act does not extend to Ireland.

The revenue from medicine-stamps touched the highest point ever reached last year—namely, 254,726l. The highest previous figure was 240,062l. in 1892. It then fell to 220,325l. in 1893, and to 213,210l. in 1894, since when it has again gone on the upward grade—namely, to 234,881l. in 1895, to 238,946l. in 1896. The Board of Inland Revenue, in noting an increase of 15,780l. in this revenue for the year ending March 31 last, state that “one-half of this increase is due to the introduction to the public notice of two new specifics.”

At the Inland Revenue branch of the Government Laboratory, a total of 64,664 samples were examined during

the year ended March 31 last. This was an increase of nearly 10,000 samples over the previous year. There were 28,875 samples of beer, and 13,875 of tobacco, tested during the year. Only 60 samples were referred to the laboratory under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act (82 the previous year). The exportation of tinctures, &c., under the drawback system is still progressing. The number of samples tested last year for this drawback was 8,182, against 7,000 the year previously.

The registration of companies is still on an ascending scale. The number registered in the year ending March 31, 1896, was 4,107. Last year the total reached 4,918, of which 4,453 were registered in London, 323 in Edinburgh, and 142 in Dublin.

THE AMERICAN PERFUME-DUTIES.

The American authorities are puzzled about the application of the clauses in the new tariff relating to perfumery. Under the old law things were simple enough, "alcoholic perfumery" paying \$2 per gallon, *plus* 50 per cent. *ad val.*, and all other toilet-preparations 50 per cent. *ad val.* only. At the time when the new tariff was being framed, Col. Tichenor, of the Board of Appraisers, an official consulted by the Government on the subject, pointed out that it was the practice under the old law to charge the higher duty only upon liquid and strongly alcoholic perfumery, all non-liquid articles or goods containing little alcohol being assessed at the lower figure. The framers of the new law set themselves to abolish this leniency, with the result that now the duty is 60c. per lb., *plus* 45 per cent. *ad val.*, on all alcoholic perfumery or perfumery in the manufacture of which alcohol has been used, and 50 per cent. *ad val.* on all preparations not containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol has not been used. It is now discovered (apparently to the amazement of all concerned) that the new law renders liable to duty on the higher scale a number of preparations which have hitherto been taxed on the lower schedule, merely because they have been treated with alcohol at some stage or another of their manufacture. If this view should be adopted by the Treasury, orders will be given to the Customs officers to investigate the processes of manufacture of all perfumery and toilet-preparations imported into the States.

DAGONET'S HAIR-RESTORER.

Mr. G. R. Sims, whose leaps from grave to gay, from lively to severe, have secured for him no small measure of popularity, is about to exhibit a new form of versatility. From a mere journalist, dramatist, and poet, he suddenly soars to the ranks of the speciality-proprietors, and will promptly shine forth as the benefactor of the bald-headed, as the manufacturer of a miraculous hair-wash. We understand that some years ago, after the usual "intense study," Mr. Sims's labours were rewarded by a great discovery; he made a hair-restorer which, in the true spirit of scientific research, he used on his own head. Next day (approximately) the ringlets which long literary labours had thinned almost to the vanishing-point came again, and Mr. Sims, who celebrated his jubilee only the other day, is now in full repossession of his hirsute beauty. A hundred thousand ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the world (he states in last week's *Referee*) have written to him for the recipe, and dozens of spurious preparations purporting to be made from his formula have been put upon the market, and have enjoyed an immense sale. Many of these, however (we are still quoting from Mr. Sims), are absolutely innocent of the principal ingredient. Probably that essential bit of hair-seed is only to be obtained "on the inaccessible slopes of the Andes," as one of the specialists used to say. A syndicate of millionaire philanthropists have taken the matter up, and next week, or soon after, "Tatcho," which

is the registered trade-mark of the new preparation, will be available to the whole population.

EUDESMOL FROM THE PEPPERMINT EUCALYPTUS.

In a paper read before the Royal Society of New South Wales recently by Mr. R. T. Baker, F.L.S., and Mr. Henry G. Smith, F.C.S., of the Technological Museum, Sydney, on "The Essential Oil, and the Presence of a Solid Camphor therein, of the Sydney Peppermint, *Eucalyptus Piperita*, Sm.," it was announced that a stearoptene had been obtained from this oil at ordinary temperatures, and the authors name it "eudesmol." It crystallises in acicular crystals which polarise light, and which probably belong to the rhombic system. The melting-point was found to be 74° to 75° C., and the fraction containing the stearoptene boils at 265° to 275° C., so that it boils between those temperatures. This fraction equals 8.5 per cent. of the oil. Some very fine crystals of eudesmol were exhibited by the authors. Dr. F. W. Quaipe is now engaged in a research on the therapeutic properties of the oil and its camphor. The oil has a specific gravity of .9096 at 17° C., and the fraction boiling between 170° and 180° contains 24.5 per cent. of eucalyptol. As the yield of oil from the leaves is good and the tree abundant, no scarcity of material need be feared if this oil should eventually be found to be of medicinal importance. Dr. White, who went out to Botany Bay with the first fleet, 1788, distilled oil from the leaves of this tree, and extracted 2 quarts; it was, therefore, probably the first natural product obtained from the colony. He used it extensively, and found it "to be much more efficacious in removing all cholicky complaints than that of the English peppermint."

AGRICULTURAL TROUBLES.

The threatened potato-famine in Ireland has induced a correspondence in daily newspapers regarding the best remedies for the blight, and there appears to be a consensus of opinion that Bordeaux broth (the mixture of lime and copper sulphate) liberally applied to the seedlings is the best remedy. One correspondent writes about the advantage of using 1 lb. of treacle along with each pound of lime, because it makes the mixture stick better, and he has found it to be more effective. Another correspondent spooh-pooos every remedy except strawsonite, and enlarges upon that, the Government sanction it has obtained, what might be done with it, and so on. Strawsonite is a proprietary article. We read elsewhere that formaline has proved to be a perfectly reliable killer of the potato-blight, so far as experiments can show. It is a strange thing how we talk about precautions when the mischief is done. Abroad it is the locust which has been giving trouble, and the Natal Government appointed a Commission to inquire how the pest should be put down, and they have reported that poisoning with arsenic is an absolute and unqualified success.

The mixture used (says the report) is prepared by heating 4 gallons of water to boiling-point, and then adding 1 lb. of caustic soda. As soon as this is dissolved, 1 lb. of arsenic is added, after which the liquid is well stirred and boiled for a few minutes, care being taken that the fumes are not inhaled. [How interesting!—Ed.] Being poisonous the mixture is kept under lock and key, but when required for use $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of it is added to 4 gallons of hot or cold water, with 10 lbs. of brown sugar. A still better preparation is made by adding $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of the poisonous liquid to 5 gallons of treacle. Maize-stalks, grass, &c., dipped in the mixture are placed along the roads and in the fields, and the material can also be splashed with a whitewash-brush upon anything which the locusts are known to have a liking for. Attracted by the odour of the sugar or treacle over a distance of as much as 100 yards, the locusts will eat of the mixture and die. These are eaten by other locusts, and in a few days' time the ground may become strewn with dead bodies of the insects. Fowls have been known to feed without injury on the arsenic-destroyed locusts.

We question the last statement, but the remedy is so successful that few farmers who know what locusts are will trouble about a fowl or two if they can get rid of the "hoppers" so easily.

Labels and Trade-marks for China.

THE ignorance of the religious feelings and social customs of Eastern peoples displayed by many of our manufacturers and merchants has often barred the sale of European goods among nations who would have proved valuable customers if care had been taken to avoid wounding their prejudices. Consuls and others, writing on trade relations with Mahomedan countries, have pointed out time after time how strong is the Moslem objection to the representation of the human figure—and, for the matter of that, to pictures of the lower animals—on trade-marks and labels of goods. And those who trade with India and the Far East know, or should know, that to the mind of the Hindoo or the Chinaman, certain emblems and colours that have no occult significance whatsover in the eyes of the European, may represent good or evil omens, or may even be absolutely sacrilegious. There can be no doubt that the sale of otherwise suitable wares among Eastern races may be greatly facilitated by paying attention to such matters, and for that reason we recommend readers of this journal who are interested in the Chinese trade to pay a visit to the office of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, 1 Great College Street, Westminster, and to ask Mr. E. W. Fithian, the courteous secretary, for permission to inspect a book containing some

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL COLOURED DRAWINGS

which are likely to be agreeable to the Chinese and Corcans, if used as labels or trade-marks upon goods offered to them. The collection is the work of Mr. C. T. Gardner, the British Consul at Amoy, in Southern China, and has been sent home by him, we understand, as a gift to British merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Gardner has spent many years in China, and probably knows as much about the Chinese as any European official. His long experience has found expression in this collection of designs, which must represent an enormous amount of trouble and research, for we are told that all the drawings are original, and that none of them, save a few reserved by Mr. Gardner himself, are at present appropriated. Mr. Fithian is authorised to give, free of charge, one or more designs to any British manufacturer who will undertake to apply for their registration as his trade-mark, or, if unregistrable, to use them as labels on goods for the Chinese market. This offer, it is understood, applies to British subjects only, and Mr. Fithian informs us that he likewise debar from its benefits such dangerous classes as patent agents and journalists. Moreover, a further condition is made limiting the bounty to such manufacturers only as are members of one of the Chambers of Commerce affiliated to Mr. Fithian's organisation. As that body does not comprise the important Chambers of Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, Mr. Gardner's liberality would seem to have been unduly pruned down by those in whose hands his book has been placed by the Foreign Office; but we have no doubt that the Associated Chambers of Commerce can show reasons entirely satisfactory to themselves for thus limiting the Consul's intention. Mr. Gardner himself merely observes, on the first page of his book,

"NOT FOR PUBLICATION,

but for communication to the trades interested." But the question is one between the Consul and his representatives in this country, and we will, therefore, proceed to give a short account of the book so far as it concerns the drug-trade. We may, however, observe that while the book was despatched from Amoy in January of this year, no one outside the official circle appears to have been informed of its existence until this week, when a short paragraph concerning it appeared in the *Times*. While our representative was at Great College Street three gentlemen came in to inquire for the book, which seems to indicate that considerable interest in the subject might be aroused by giving it that publicity which can be attained most effectually through the columns of the Trade Press.

THE SCOPE OF THE BOOK.

The book is divided into eleven sections comprising designs suggested for: (1) commodities of all kinds; (2)

biscuits, sweets, &c.; (3) cosmetics and women's requisites; (4) hardware; (5) matches; (6) hosiery; (7) medicines; (8) needles and thread; (9) scents and soap; (10) sewing-machines; and (11) stationery. The first section is by far the largest. It comprises no fewer than 187 designs. "Matches" come next with 51 designs, but this is not a section likely to prove very useful, since the European trade in that article has almost ceased on account of Japanese competition. For scents and soaps 46 designs are given, for cosmetics 44, for medicines 42. The designs for these three classes should be very useful, for it is quite certain that there is an enormous undeveloped market in China for all such goods. There are 29 designs for biscuits and sweets, 21 for needles and thread, 7 for sewing-machines, 3 for stationery, and 2 for hardware. The "Hosiery" section has only one design, possibly because the Chinese have as yet accustomed themselves but little to the use of European underwear. We believe that they are good customers for Japanese socks, at 3½d. per dozen. These they wear until they drop off—which is not very long. Possibly the delight of being arrayed in garments like those may in time give the Chinaman a hankering for other, and dearer, hosiery, but his custom is a plant of slow growth.

Some of the designs are very simple, and require only one or two colours, generally a reddish-brown or a lemon-yellow. We are rather surprised at the frequency with which yellow, the Imperial colour, is introduced into the designs, for we have always understood that the permission to use it was restricted. That, however, may apply to clothing only. Some of the drawings are very elaborate, representing fishing or hunting scenes, animals, landscapes, or human figures, and in certain cases there are nine or ten colours in one figure, besides gold and silver lettering. Many of the pictures are symbolic of good wishes.

Our representative improved the occasion by making

A FEW ROUGH SKETCHES OF DESIGNS,

not for the purpose of suggesting their adoption, but merely to serve as illustrations of the nature of the book. The sketches are taken at random, and in one instance only are the Chinese characters reproduced with any attempt at accuracy.

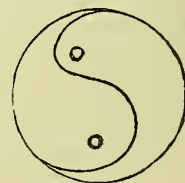
No. 133 is for a medicine. It is called the "Three Good Omens" cure, and represents a bird, a stag, and a tortoise.

The bird and the tortoise appear to be exchanging choice morsels of food, and we presume that each of the three creatures is emblematic of something pleasant. The bird is grey and black, the tortoise slate-coloured, the stag yellow, and the bits of food carmine. Many of the designs for medicines are quite fantastic. A large number represent animals, such as the "Paradise



No. 133.

Flycatcher," the "Parrot," the "Rich Wolf," the "Flying Dragon," and the "Flying Lynx," the last-named a gorgeous, bushy-maned, green creature, with bright-green eyes and red nose. Then there is the "Marvellous" cure (No. 334) with bright-red letters on a yellow field, the "Wizard" cure, and the "Dragon-head Tonic" (No. 318), the last-named simply consisting of black lettering.



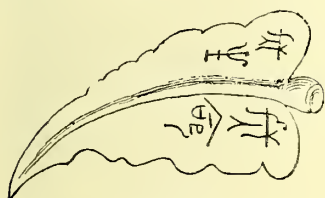
No. 319.

TONICS AND FEBRIFUGES.

No. 319 is known as the "Two Vital Sparks Tonic." It consists of a black-rimmed circle of which the surface is divided in two by a black line, each division bearing a small spot. The

right-hand division is yellow with a reddish-brown spot, the left-hand one is reddish-brown with a yellow spot. Probably the design conveys to the Chinese mind the idea of a "vital spark," whatever that may be.

Febrifuge-labels are very numerous, and include some pretty and simple designs in orange lettering on a lemon-coloured field. Their titles would mostly be too flowery for use as European proprietary articles, but in China such names as the "Beyond all Expectation" tonic, the "Wizard" cure, the "Magic Spell" febrifuge, and the "Astonishing" cure seem to be calculated to increase popular belief in the efficiency of the compounds which they cover. There is a series of "balms," the "North Hill" balm, the "Mid Hill" balm, the "East," the "West," and the "South Hill" balm, all represented by simple red letters on a yellow ground. It must be understood that Consul Gardner does not provide intending exporters with formulæ. His task ends with the suggestion of a label; the concoction of the compound is the manufacturer's affair. The "Permanent Ease," the "Joy and No Sorrow," and the "One Mouthful Revives" cures may cover a multitude of diseases, but most of the titles indicate plainly for what purpose the remedy should be used. It need hardly be stated that aphrodisiac-labels are plentiful. Of such are the "Vigour-giver," and No. 321, the "One-hundred-sons-and-one-thousand-grandsons" cure (daughters are of no account in China), a beautiful design in blue, orange, and yellow. No. 133 is a pathetic figure of a Chinaman squatting on the floor with a basket containing six lusty baby-boys, like so many birds, behind him. Paterfamilias—poor wretch—looks round and actually smiles. This is the "Quiver-full" tonic.



No. 320.

The "Long Life and Prosperity" tonic (No. 320) is a conventional representation of a leaf, coloured bright green, with a midrib of somewhat darker green, and black lettering. Most of the medicine-labels may be

used, by slightly altering the scheme of colours, for mixtures, pills, lozenges, or powders, and many of the signs for general commodities may be adapted to the use of special goods by the same process. The simple "Age and Happiness" sign, for instance, if in gold lettering on a red ground, serves for cosmetics; in red letters on a yellow ground for medicines; and in other colours for scents, soaps, &c.

ABOUT COSMETICS.

From the large "Cosmetics" section we select two designs—No. 382, called the "Iris Garden," for scents and soaps; and No. 383, the "Iris Blossom," for cosmetics. The first-named design is a simple one in four colours, with lettering in the centre. The second represents a scroll, of which the body is red, the top division blue, the two horizontal bands yellow, and the vertical edges of the scroll blue. The scroll bears Chinese lettering in black.

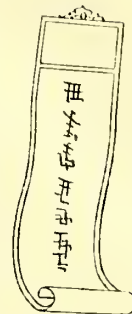


No. 382.

The colours may be altered at will, but the vertical edges must always be blue. This is an instance where a deviation from colour might make the article unsaleable. The titles of the cosmetics and other articles for ladies' toilet are mostly very elaborate. "Many Generations," "Numerous Offspring," "Wedded Joy," and "Conjugal Bliss" appear to be among the most acceptable wishes one can send to a Chinese lady. To call her a "Ball of Beauty" (No. 236) is likewise a delicate compliment, conveyed in a gorgeous label of many colours and thick with gold and silver.

The particulars we have given indicate the importance of the book to manufacturers. Even those who do not contemplate making a business use of it may spend a pleasant half-hour with the volume because of its artistic beauty. Unfortunately the present custodians of the work appear rather reluctant to make its existence known, for fear that the

labels might be "pirated" by others than *bona-fide* British manufacturers fulfilling the conditions set forth at the beginning of this article. We respectfully submit that this is an unbusinesslike view to take of the question. If steps had been promptly taken to make known the existence of the book as widely as possible—say, by inviting the Press to inspect it, and providing trade journals with copies of a few of the designs for reproduction—the object of the author would, no doubt, have been achieved by now, whereas actually only a very few persons know of the volume. We doubt whether it is quite so easy for a would-be pirate to rush to the Trade Marks Office and register a design as Mr. Fithian seems to fear, apart from the fact that colours cannot be registered at all. In any case, supposing a dozen marks or so had been "pirated" by patent-agents, or even by foreigners, we suggest that that would have been a cheap price to pay for making the existence of the remaining 425 designs known to more British traders than all the Associated Chambers of Commerce can hope to reach directly, try they never so energetically.



No. 383.

Nocturnal Ravings.

THE lights are all extinguished, and the bolts are firmly shot; Still lie the caustic kalis, and the tinctures tinkle not. Papa Ver rests somnifrous, and Miss Flore's anthems cease, Hush'd is all sound of gossyp in the all-pervading peace.

Pert acids stay their assay, and make litmus blush no more, And silence reigns all voiceless in the chemist's little store; And he worn out with labour, vainly seeks repose in bed: Alas! the watchful night-bell is above his lowly head.

That demon-haunted night-bell, with its passive pendant tongue, Deceptively quiescent, in the corner nigh is hung: A Damoclean menace in the deep nocturnal gloom, It waits till Morpheus soothes him to forgetfulness of doom,

And stirs not while he's tossing restlessly from side to side— The demon of the night-bell knows too well his time to bide. So with super-feline patience well he every motion eyes, Till, wrapped in nascent slumber, the poor weary chemist lies.

Then bangs the vengeful clapper with tympanum-bursting peal, Making clunks of broken silence dance a Donner-blitzen reel, To those pandemonian discords, loud, reverberating, shrill, That scare the frightened echoes till they die without a will.

Now the mocking jeering demon chuckles loudly with delight, While the plasters stick together in a paroxysm of fright; And Sacch. alb. seeing spirits in the dimness hover near, Runs to syrup simply sweating in an agony of fear.

Cascara barking loudly drowns the peevish pepsine whines; While bitterly complaining, says Nux. Vom., "It's mustard lines To wake us thus at midnight." And Sulph. Ferri, sick and dry, With kisses Pot. Carb's. soothing, when she, weeping, blacks his eye.

The sudden clang and clamour, quite dispelling all his dreams, The still sleep-laden chemist (just as Gum Arabic screams) Comes down in scanty clothing, and then opens wide the door, To serve some ol. ricini for a dog, and nothing more.

A shower of objurgations fell, all scintillating bright, Whose sparkling coruscations quick dispersed the dark of night. And then the chemist bedwards weends, with solemn mien and slow, To dream the night-bell demon still dogs his steps with woe.

J. A. C.

SALLY: "How I'd like to be one of them great actresses or singers!"

HER MOTHER: "Oh! I dunno. It must be an unlearned business."

SALLY: "Why, ma?"

HER MOTHER: "Don't you allus see their names in the papers tellin' how they've been takin' patent medicines an' tonics an' sech?"

American Papers.

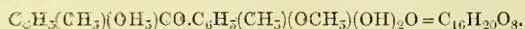
(Abstracts of Communications to the American Pharmaceutical Association.)

WITCH-HAZEL EXTRACT.

Mr. Joseph Feil, Ph.G., wrote about this. The extract is made exclusively in New England States, especially Connecticut, by a mode which is, to some extent, a trade secret, but is substantially as described in the *C. & D. DIARY*, 1897, page 271. Mr. Feil searched for the active principle, and soon came to the conclusion that the formaldehyde-idea is erroneous. A white precipitate is produced by lead acetate, from which ether extracts a yellowish substance, which has the characteristic physical and chemical properties of the liquid, and amounts to 0.1 per cent., or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 16 oz. This substance he found to be protocatechuic acid.

KOLATANNIN.

Continuing their research on the caffeine in kola-nut, Professor A. B. Prescott and Mr. J. W. T. Knox reported that they find the tannin of the nut different from every kind of tannin previously reported upon. They studied it thoroughly, even its derivatives. It is not a glucoside, they now find, so cannot be ranked with caffen-tannic acid. It yields a pentacetyl derivative, combines with Br_3 , Br_1 , and Br_2 , as much hydrogen being displaced, and Br_2 can, with difficulty, be introduced. It forms first, third, and fourth anhydrides, and by boiling with dilute acids an insoluble red is obtained differing from Knebel's kola-red, but corresponding with oak-red. It is probably a mixture of two or more compounds, but meanwhile they give it the formula:—



The authors also criticised the assay methods of Jean and Charles pointing out that the objection to them is that they give low results compared to the author's method.

GELSEMIC ACID.

Professor Virgil Coblentz communicated the results of a laborious research on this peculiar principle of gelsemium root, the results showing that the acid has the formula $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_2$. It is highly probable that either an aldehyde or a ketone group is also present. That gelsemic acid is identical with resculin, as Robbins and others have assumed (disputed by Wormley), is not possible, as the following comparisons show:—

Æsculin.	Gelsemic Acid.
$\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4 + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ — melts at 160° C.	$\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_5$ — melts at 206° C.
Forms a penta-acetyl derivative, melts at 203°–206° C.	Forms a diacetyl derivative, melts at 180° C.
Splits up into sugar and æsculetin.	Does not hydrolyze.
Bromine derivative melts 193°–195° C.	Bromine derivative melts 250° C.
Chloro subst. prod. not prepared.	Chloro subst. prod. melts 190° C.

PHARMACISTS AND PHYSICIANS

take counsel together in the United States. Annually the A.P.A. appoints delegates to the American Medical Association, and last year the delegates were asked to get their medical confreres to consider the following topics:—

Liquor-selling in drug-stores; dismissal of spiritus frumenti and spiritus vini gallici from the U.S.P.; dismissal of vinum rubrum and vinum album from the U.S.P.; dismissal of all tinctures having a fluid extract of the same drug official, and all fluid extracts having a tincture of the same drug official, and substitute for such tinctures and fluid extracts 50 per cent. tinctures under a distinctive title; and the return to potassium sulphate as a diluent in making Dover's powder, in place of sugar of milk, used since 1880.

The medicals concurred in the dropping of whisky and brandy from the Pharmacopœia, and in the restoration of potassium sulphate, but did not agree to the other changes.

SOLUTION OF FERRIC PHOSPHATE.

In the United States ferric phosphate is preferred to the ferrous salt, it being used chiefly in the form of pyrophosphate; but the official method of making it is not quite satisfactory. Mr. W. A. Puckner submitted the following improved formula:—

Ferrous sulphate, clear crystals	156 grammes
Sulphuric acid	20 c.c.
Potassium chlorate	12 grammes
Ammonia-water	340 c.c.
Citric acid	120 grammes
Sodium phosphate, uneffloresced	200 grammes
Water	a sufficient quantity

Add the sulphuric acid to 240 c.c. of water, contained in a glass or porcelain vessel; to this add the ferrous sulphate; warm gently until all is dissolved; then add the potassium chlorate, and continue the heat for one half-hour, or until a drop of the solution added to potassium ferricyanide test-solution no longer produces a distinct green or bluish-green colour. Add this solution slowly and with constant agitation to the ammonia-water contained in a suitable vessel; to this mixture add hot water 4,000 c.c., allow to subside, and after one half-hour decant or syphon off the clear supernatant liquid. To the residue add 2,000 c.c. hot water, allow to subside, and decant; repeat this washing with six portions of hot water, allowing the last portion to subside for at least six hours or over night. Decant or syphon off the clear liquid as closely as possible, then add to the remaining magma the citric acid and the sodium phosphate, warm gently until solution results, and then evaporate on a water-bath at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. until the solution measures 500 c.c.

It contains 50 per cent. of ferric phosphate.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Dr. T. D. Reed reported that he had examined fifty-five specimens of precipitated sulphur obtained in Montreal, Brooklyn, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, and twenty-nine of them were calcareous—i.e., the old-fashioned milk of sulphur.

The same author also tried to find selenium in commercial sublimed sulphur, but could not find any sulphur containing it. He mentioned, however, that much of this class of sulphur is ground lump, and he thought that might be called "flour of sulphur," reserving the name "flowers of sulphur" for sulphur sublimatum.

AS OTHERS SEE US!

Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg was chairman of the Education and Legislation Section, and in his address he said:—"The so-called pharmaceutical schools or colleges in England, with the exception of the school of the Pharmaceutical Society in London, are nothing but cramming and catch-penny affairs. Thus we find among the announcements the following exclamations:—

The course for the July examinations has commenced. (May 23.)

The following passed at the April examination. Send for pass lists.

The principal is confident that if a student works there will be little fear of his failing to pass his examinations.

Mr. — personally conducts all the more important work, and all departments are under his constant supervision.

"It is hoped that it will be a long time before any school or college in this country indulges in this style of exploitation.

"The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has decided to raise the examination fee from £25 to £50; the fee for dentists and veterinarians is £100. This is in sharp contrast to the fees charged by our boards. There is no doubt that the fee should be raised to at least £10 for pharmacist and £5 for assistant."

It has been found that 30 to 50 per cent. solution of glycerin kills all disease-microbes in a short time, and arrests their development immediately. A 50-per-cent. glycerin solution is therefore an efficient sterilising medium.

PAREGORIC has been dignified and distinguished by a proposed Act of the U.S. Congress, which specially authorises the sale of that useful article in the District of Columbia without all the restrictions imposed upon the sale of other preparations of opium.

Business Changes.

Notices of changes in the retail trade, and opening of new businesses, are inserted in this section free of charge, if properly authenticated.

MR. F. W. SEARS, advertising-expert, has removed from 108 Fleet Street to 50 and 52 Ludgate Hill.

MR. G. BROWNBILL has bought the business lately carried on by Mr. A. Beeby, 132 Woodhouse Street, Leeds.

MESSRS. HATRICK & Co. (LIMITED) have removed from 31 Snow Hill, London, E.C., to 82 Turnmill Street, London, E.C.

MR. A. R. TOMLIN, chemist and druggist, has removed his business from 11 Shambles Street, Barnsley, to 13 Church Street, Barnsley.

THE proprietors of Condry's fluid have removed from Turnmill Street to more extensive and commodious works at 65 Goswell Road, E.C.

MESSRS. A. GALLENKAMP & Co., chemical-apparatus manufacturers, have removed from Cross Street to 19 and 21 Sun Street, Finsbury, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUMMERSTADT, & LÜDERS, drug and chemical merchants and agents, have removed from 60 Mark Lane, E.C., to 3 Cross Lane, E.C.

THE business of the County Drug-stores at 3 Earle Street, Crewe, and at Sandbach, has been sold by Mr. Jackfield to Mr. B. W. Kilvert, of Shrewsbury.

MESSRS. T. BUXTON & Co. of Clifton, have moved into their newly-acquired premises at No. 82 Royal Promenade, which now present an up-to-date appearance.

MESSRS. HARRISON & Co., xylonite eye-shade and vaccination-shield manufacturers, have removed from 40 Hatton Garden to larger premises at 58G Hatton Garden.

MR. J. T. WALKLATE, one of the two homœopathic chemists in Bristol, is changing from Broad Street to larger premises in High Street, the same street in which he was burnt out some years ago.

MR. A. G. SURFLEET has retired from the drug-business carried on by him in Silver Street, Gainsborough, and is now carrying on a manufacturing business in the same town under the style of the "Trent Confectionery-works." His late premises have been taken over by a firm of grocers.

THE firm of H. A. van Overzee, brokers and general agents, of Amsterdam, announce that, by amicable arrangement, Mr. H. A. van Overzee, jun., has relinquished his partnership in the house from October 1. The business will be continued under the old style by the remaining partner Mr. James van Overzee.

Wills of Deceased Chemists.

The will of Mr. Alfred Terrett Hunt, 97 Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, managing director of Jared T. Hunt & Sons (Limited), soap-manufacturers, who died on May 11, is proved by Mr. A. G. Terrett Hunt, the son, Mrs. Potts, the daughter, and Miss Elizabeth Hamlyn, the executors of the testator, whose personalty is sworn at 7,385*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The will of Mr. Robert William Anderson, 92 Upper Thames Street, who died on July 9, is proved by Mr. Geo. Hooper, Moscow House, Eastcheap, Mr. W. H. Fox, 25 Cullum Street, and Miss Emma Mary Curtis, to the last of whom the testator leaves the goodwill and trade-mark of his business of Baron Liebig's Extract of Meat, "Brand Baron Liebig," and constitutes her his residuary legatee. The personalty is sworn at 13,349*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

The will of Mr. Pope Roach, pharmaceutical chemist, 8 St. James's Street, W., who died on July 8, is proved by Mr. Herbert W. Roach, chemist, 8 St. James's Street, the son and sole executor. The personalty is sworn at 14,738*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Roach bequeaths an immediate legacy of 50*l.* to his widow, with his jewels and other specific articles. The residue of his property he leaves in trust for her during widowhood, with remainder to his son and his daughter Emily.

"Sublime" Salad Oil.

THE Vestry of Islington, on Thursday, prosecuted Ebenezer Tickner, general shopkeeper, of Newington Green Road, for selling as olive oil an article which was entirely cotton-seed oil. The case had been previously before the Court, when Mr. D'Eyncourt dismissed the summons because it was held that olive oil was a "drug." Now the vestry proceeded on the basis that the article is a "food," and asked for a penalty. Miss Penelope Clark said she went to the defendant's premises, and asked for half a pint of olive oil, and was served with a bottle upon which was a label, "Sublime salad oil." The public analyst had certified that this was entirely cotton-seed oil; and Mr. Bramall said this form of bottling was clearly an evasion of the Act, because the word "sublime" was only used in connection with the very best olive oil. Miss Clark, in reply to Mr. Crocker, who defended, said she was sure she asked for "olive oil," and not for "salad oil." The defendant told her he had no olive oil on draught, but he had it in bottles. She did not notice the label "Sublime salad oil" when it was served to her. John Metcalf (inspector under the Food and Drugs Act) corroborated this. Mr. Thomas Dodd, olive oil importer, of Shoreditch, said that cotton-seed oil was about a quarter of the value of best olive oil. The word "sublime" was a description of an olive oil which had been used for centuries. The word "sublime" was not known in connection with cottonseed oil. Mr. Crocker submitted that the defendant did not sell this as olive oil, but as "salad oil." By Mr. Bros: Cotton-seed oil is used as salad oil. The defendant was sworn, and said that when he ordered the oil he ordered "salad oil," and he did not know whether he got olive oil or cotton-seed oil. Mr. Bros said there was a dispute as to what was asked for; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, would let him off on paying 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.

A Litigious Customer.

AT Belfast, on Tuesday, before Judge FitzGibbon, Recorder, Peter Healy sued Augustine O'Shea for 20*l.* for having, he alleged, supplied him with a certain drug not of the nature required by him, whereby the plaintiff was greatly injured and suffered great pain. Healy said he went to the shop of Messrs. Gibson (Limited), Donegall Street, on January 17 last, and asked for 2 gr. of sulphate of quinine in a little water. Mr. O'Shea said he would give him something better, and accordingly he poured out some frightful concoction. The plaintiff suffered very seriously after he took it, and was treated by Dr. Dempsey. Mr. O'Shea said he was a licensed pharmacist. The plaintiff came in to Messrs. Gibson's and said he was feeling a chill, and asked for a draught of quinine. Witness told him that quinine was a powder insoluble in water, and it would be necessary either to dissolve it or give ammoniated tincture of quinine, which was a ready-made solution. Plaintiff asked him for the tincture, and witness gave him a drachm, and put in a little water. The drink seemed to catch his breath, and he coughed. He asked witness in a pretty clear voice if he had given him the wrong stuff. Witness said not, and showed him the bottle. He heard that plaintiff had written to Messrs. Gibson asking for damages, but he got nothing from them. His Honour said that if a person was foolish enough to go into a chemist's shop without getting the assistance of a doctor it did not come very well from him making complaints as to the consequence of his taking things which no sensible man would take without the prescription of a doctor. He went into the shop, according to his case, and asked for a draught of 2 gr. of sulphate of quinine. He was told there was no such thing as a draught containing that, and it was mentioned to him that he could get the same thing taking it with ammonia. He immediately assented, and of his own free will he took it. It could not be said that he was induced to take it by the defendant. He suffered very little, and he (his Honour) could only attribute it to his own foolish acting. In his opinion the plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages. The case was accordingly dismissed.

Foreign Competition in the Colonies.

WE subjoin a few more abstracts of pharmaceutical interest from the recent Blue-book on foreign goods in the colonies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Newfoundland report has been compiled from official statistics and information obtained from merchants.

It is stated that only in a few classes of goods, among which are *Medicines*, the U. States are superseding Britain. The medicines imported are chiefly proprietary articles. In *Soaps* America is losing ground. In 1884 Newfoundland took two-thirds of its soap from the U. States, in 1894 hardly any. The same is the case in *Painters' colours*. Here are the figures:—

	1884	1889	1894
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Medicines</i> —total import ...	32,641	30,329	45,835
Of which from U.S.A. ...	2,125	3,683	10,775
<i>Soap</i> —total import... ..	34,475	22,191	38,290
Of which from U.S.A. ...	12,250	8,884	2,360

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamians, says Sir W. H. Smith, buy 75 per cent. of their requirements in the U. States, and the proportion is increasing.

Here are some plain statements:—

"Every merchant of the colony has some anecdote to relate as to the mode in which his business has been injured by the indifference of the British merchants.

"Attempts have been made to open a trade in English goods with Cuba. Those who have tried it, however, found that the English merchants would not take the trouble to suit the goods to the requirements of the special market, and the attempts have failed.

"The English carrying-trade to many places on the Spanish Main, and in Hayti and Porto Rico, has been driven out by the German steam lines, which are worked most economically. The whole of this carrying-trade was British but it has gone in consequence of the German lines paying close attention to the convenience of shippers."

BERMUDA.

Most of the trade of Bermuda is with the U. States. The tendency is a natural one, on account of the geographical position of the islands, and is increased by the rapid and frequent steam-communication, and the frequency with which American commercial travellers visit Bermuda.

Medicines (principally patents) are chiefly imported from U.S.A.

	1884	1889	1894
	£	£	£
The total value was ...	2,128	3,186	3,630
Of which from U.S.A. ...	1,399	2,486	2,426

Soap.—Mostly from the United States. "Premiums" are offered to purchasers of certain quantities of soap. They consist of lamps, pictures, light go-carts, and other useful articles. American soap is put up in small coloured-paper packets, which makes it attractive; while soap imported from the United Kingdom is put up in long bars, and, although of better quality, the absence of "premiums" causes it to be in less demand.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

The British Honduras Report is, as all such reports should be, the work of commercial experts appointed by the Governor of the colony. The imports of foreign goods, other than provisions, are small, and mostly find a market because the goods are low in price. The imports of *Drugs and chemicals* were:—

	1884	1889	1894
	\$	\$	\$
From U. Kingdom ...	2,206	1,187	1,014
" U. States ...	1,361	1,033	1,076
" other parts ...	165	52	39
<i>Perfumery</i> :—			
From U. Kingdom ...	625	1,055	438
" other parts ...	1,118	1,289	1,039

Soap, nearly all British, is imported to the extent of about 6,000*l.* a year.

JAMAICA.

The following figures relate to the imports of certain pharmaceutical goods in 1894:—

<i>Glass bottles</i> ...	6,055 <i>l.</i>	of which 2,613 <i>l.</i> from U.S.A.
<i>Instruments (surgical, &c.)</i> ...	727 <i>l.</i>	" 238 <i>l.</i> "
<i>Soap</i> ...	22,381 <i>l.</i>	" 380 <i>l.</i> "
<i>Perfumery</i> ...	5,664 <i>l.</i>	" 1,975 <i>l.</i> foreign

Where foreign goods compete successfully with British it is because the foreign houses pay more attention to local requirements, give superior finish, lower price, more careful packing without any special charge therefor, cheaper freights, and more rapid communication.

In cordage, twine, certain classes of cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery, the U. States have gained ground on Britain. The trade statistics show a large increase of imports from the U.S. and Germany, but this increase is much more apparent than real, because the tendency throughout the W. Indies is to use New York as a port of transit, although much of the merchandise carried through that port is not American. The increase of imports from Germany (90*l.* in 1884, 24,966*l.* in 1894) is due to the establishment of a direct steamship line, and to the British Merchandise Marks Act.

The presence in Jamaica of many German business houses, the cheapness of labour in Germany, the special efforts made by the German Government to extend its foreign-trade also assist. The bulk of the Jamaican population want cheap goods, irrespective of quality.

OTHER WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

Medicines.—Most of the foreign imports are American patents. All other drugs come from Britain. The following are the principal patents used:—

American:—Lung-balsam, 8*d.* per bottle of 4 ozs.; Pymy pectoral, 8*d.* per bottle; Canadian healing-oil, 8*d.* per bottle; Pain-killer, 6*d.* per 2-oz. bottle; Condition-powders, 7*d.* per pack; Ross's pills, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per gross; Williams's pink pills, 4*l.* per gross.

French:—Vinaigre des 4 voleurs, 1*l.* per oz.; Alcolat valvar blanc, 1*l.* per oz.; Eau des Carmes or Eau Mélite, 1*l.* per oz.; Elixir antiglaireux, 1*s.* 8*d.* per 1-pint bottle; Boule des Mars, 9*d.* per oz.; Beaufort tranquille, 1*l.* per oz.; Syrop de flore, 1*s.* a bottle; Syrop de choux, 1*s.* 2*d.* a bottle; Syrop de nâfé, 1*s.* 4*d.* a bottle.

All these prices are in bond, delivered W. I. Islands.

Perfumery.—The bulk comes from Britain; "Florida-water" from U.S.A. and Germany.

The following figures represent the approximate imports of medicines, perfumes, and soap in other West Indian Islands in 1894:—

	Medicines		Perfumes		Soap	
	Total	Including For'n	Total	Including For'n	Total	Including For'n
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, &c. ...	2,000	500	—	—	3,000	350
Windward Islands ...	800	100	—	—	1,150	140
Barbados ...	5,700	1,500	2,650	1,250	—	—
Trinidad ...	10,000	3,500	—	—	—	—

There appears to be little or no displacement of trade in these articles from Britain to foreign countries. Where there is the reasons are: better packing, better finish, more suitable patterns.

RINDERPEST-NOSTRUMS would fill a large-size volume. Here is one, taking the form of an order addressed to a nurseryman in Cape Town:—"Enclosed please find postage-stamps for one shilling sterling, for which kindly send me garlic—not the seed but the fruit itself—as I want to use it for inoculating my cattle against the rinderpest."

Trade Reports.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., September 30.

THE drug and chemical markets preserve a firm tone, and business is, upon the whole, satisfactory. Many products are dearer, especially among those which come from China and Japan. To-day's drug-auctions were lengthy, but they passed off with good spirit, and an unusually large proportion of goods was sold. In fine chemicals there are not many alterations. Quinine continues to attract great attention, and is again dearer. Opium alkaloids unchanged. Cream of tartar quiet. Citric and tartaric acids are rather dull, while pyrogallol still continues to be cut in price. Heavy chemicals are generally in a strong position. Trade is brisk in bleaching-powder, caustic soda, sulphate of copper, sulphur, and bichromate of potash. Yellow prussiate is firmer, so, likewise, are benzols and naphthas. Green copperas and saltcake are steady, soda ash rather dearer. On the other hand, there is an easier tone in ohlorate of potash, lead-salts, and sulphocyanides. In the drug-market a firm tone prevails, but there are not very many alterations in price. Asafœtida is firmly held. Cape aloes fairly steady, Socotrine rather dull. Fine Sumatra benzoin is scarce, but medium and ordinary grades, as well as Penang gum, are lower. Ordinary copaiba balsam easier. Buchu-leaves and cardamoms much dearer and very scarce. Cubebs show greater firmness, but cassia fistula sold very cheaply. Camphor dull. Calumba steady. Colocynth tending lower. Fine dragon's-blood realised a good advance to-day, ergot of rye is still advancing, and gamboge is steady. Honey neglected and easier for Jamaica. Ipecacuanha a trifle lower, but jalap dearer. Kola-nuts are firmer. New Zealand lime-juice easier. Musk and myrrh dull of sale. Menthol has advanced considerably, and Japanese peppermint oil is likewise quoted higher. Oils of star-anise and cassia are also dearer, and citronella is a little firmer, but West Indian lime oil is much lower. Cod-liver oil quiet. Rhubarb dull of sale. Sarsaparilla remains scarce and brings firm prices. New Tinnevely senna is much dearer. St. Ignatius beans sold at lower prices, and beeswax is very neglected. The spice-market is still in full boom. Arrowroot and tapioca are steady. Sago firm. Mace remains quiet, but nutmegs are very firmly held. The demand for chillies has fallen off somewhat, but cassia lignea keeps firm, and some thousands of bales of Zanzibar cloves have sold at an advance. Jamaica ginger is firm; Cochin rather dearer. The advances in black pepper and pimento are fully maintained, while white pepper is again dearer. In the oil and drysaltery market a rather quieter tone prevails, although some Eastern goods, such as Japan wax and Chinese galls, show higher prices. Gambier, however, is lower. Shellac dull on the spot and flat for arrival. Turmeric rather quieter. Indigo firm, in expectation of the October auctions. Linseed oil is 3*d.* to 4½*d.* lower. Rape oil also easier, both for crude and refined. Refined cotton oil 6*d.* down on the spot, and casier forward. Ceylon cocoanut oil has declined, but Cochin, which is very scarce, has advanced about 1*s.* (to 30*s.* per cwt.). Palm and olive oils unchanged. Turpentine has advanced to 23*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. on the spot, but closes quieter. Petroleum dull and unchanged.

Our Hamburg correspondent telegraphs on Thursday evening that *Ergot*, *Menthol*, and *Turpentine* are firmer. To-day's price for *Quinine* is 32½*m.* per kilo.

Telegraphing at five on Thursday afternoon, our Amsterdam correspondent states: The most critical cinchona auction of the year is over, and has resulted in an advance. The Amsterdam Cinchona Auctions. of fully 45 per cent. upon its immediate predecessor. The total quantity of bark offered was 4,287 packages, of which 3,905 were sold; the quantity of sulphate of quinine represented by the bark offered was 21,781 kilos., of which 19,571 kilos. found buyers. The average unit realised to-day by manufacturers' barks was 6.27*c.* per half kilo. (= about 1½*d.* per lb.) against 4.32*c.* (= about 1½*d.*) paid at the August auctions. The following figures represent the quantities of quinine sulphate secured by the principal buyers: American and English manufacturers, 3,439 kilos.; Auerbach, 3,701 kilos.; Brunswick, 2,752 kilos.; Mannheim and Amsterdam, 5,391 kilos.; Frankfort-on-Maine and Stuttgart, 1,633 kilos.; various other buyers, 2,835 kilos. The tone throughout the sales was exceedingly animated. Manufacturing barks realised from 18*c.* to 58*c.* (= 3¼*d.* to 10¼*d.* per lb.), and druggist's from 16½*c.* to 60*c.* (= 1¾*d.* to 10¾*d.* per lb.).

Our New York correspondent telegraphs on Thursday evening that the business outlook generally is promising. New York Cablegram. *Acetanilid* is firm at 28*c.* per lb. *Lobelia inflata* offers at 7½*c.* per lb. *Golden seal* is held for 28½*c.* per lb., and is advancing. For good *Cascara sagrada* 29*c.* per lb. is required. *Mandrake-root* arriving freely, and offering at 3½*c.* per lb. *Cherry bark* shows a very strong market at 4½*c.* per lb. *Curaçao aloes* in gourds is scarce and tending higher.

Our Smyrna correspondent telegraphs on Wednesday evening that the opium-market has been extremely firm all through the week. Little business has been done owing to the extreme firmness of holders, who will not sell at less than 7*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., f.o.b., for fair *Manufacturing* opium, and 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb. for *Karahissar* of Dutch Government standard. An advance all round is expected every day.

ACID (PYROGALLIC) still continues to be cut in price. While for *Schering's* brand, in 1-oz. bottles, 12*s.* per lb. is asked, other German brands sell at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

ALOES.—*Cape aloes* is fairly steady at 22*s.* per cwt. for fine bright hard quality. At auction 37 cases were offered and bought in. Of another lot of 20 cases, 8 sold at 22*s.* per cwt. for good bright hard, and 17*s.* for soft and partly gritty. This shows a fairly steady price. Of *Curaçao aloes*: 105 boxes were offered, of which 68 found buyers, fair brown livery at 22*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per cwt., ordinary common black mixed at from 15*s.* 6*d.* down to 13*s.* per cwt. The demand for *Socotrine* aloes appears to have stopped for the moment. The supplies are now fairly plentiful, and most of the 88 packages shown were of good soft quality and nice lump. These were bought in at 80*s.* to 82*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., while common black cindery was bought in at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

AMBERGRIS.—Several tins, including some of very fair quality, were offered to-day. Good brown and grey, of nice aroma, was bought in at 75*s.* to 80*s.* One tin of 3½ oz., undeveloped, sold at 45*s.*, and for a parcel of very black and heavy the limit is 25*s.* per oz.

ARSENIC.—White powder now offers rather more freely at 22*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

ASAFÆTIDA.—A steady market. All the ordinary grades of first-hand gum in London are reported to have been sold at up to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for brown, partly stony mixed quality. Fair pinky mass, partly brown and stony, is said to have realised 65*s.* per cwt., and of fine pinky gums there is scarcely anything left on hand.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Fifteen tins of thin, partly-cloudy, yellow *Angostura* balsam sold cheaply to-day, at 1s. 7d. per lb. A small parcel of good thick bright *Maranham* was bought in at 2s. 1d. per lb.

BENZONIN.—No *Siam* gum was offered at to-day's auctions. Fine pale almondy *Sumatra* is extremely scarce, and would probably realise about 11l. per cwt., if offered at auction. Ordinary and medium grades, however, were decidedly lower, and *Penang* gum was several shillings down. Of about 257 packages *Sumatra* benzoins 104 sold at 5l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per cwt. for fair seconds, almondy centres, false-packed ends; 5l. 5s. for ordinary false-packed 92s. 6d. to 95s. per cwt. for very dull with few almonds. For dull woody *Palembang* gum 18s. per cwt. is asked, a bid of 15s. being refused. Fair almondy *Penang* sold at 70s. per cwt., good glassy ditto at 61s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Round leaves are extremely scarce. The Cape steamers have not brought any this week, and at auction only 13 packages were offered. Through the week 7d. per lb. was asked privately for good green, but we have not heard that that price has been paid. At sale, however, an advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. was established on the last auction rates, nearly all the lots offered selling at from 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for ordinary yellow mixed up to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for good round green. We hear that one broker holds a supply of good round leaves, for which he requires fully 9d. per lb.

CALUMBA continues to be in good demand. Of 90 bags, 51 sold at 30s. per cwt. for fair sorts. Small to medium yellow, washed root, was bought in at 35s. per cwt.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Of 50 cases large Japanese refined tablets (*Sumitomo*) 25 cases of 60 lbs. each sold at 1s. 1d. per lb.; the rest was bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Of 54 packages fair, rather stalky and dusty, mixed tops 10 sold, at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—A fair business has been done in this article privately, at steadily rising prices, as much as 4d. per lb. advance having been realised on the last auction price in some instances. There is very little available on the spot, and to-day's auctions were looked forward to with much interest and in general anticipation of a further rise in values. The total quantity offered amounted to only 88 cases, nearly the whole of which was sold at an advance of from 2d. on fine, to 4d. per lb. on medium qualities, and from 5d. to 6d. per lb. on seeds, as compared with the last auction. These quotations are barely equal to the rates that have been privately paid. *Malabars* realised 3s. 10d. for medium to bold, plump, round; 3s. 1d. for medium long brownish. *Mysore*: fine, medium to bold, pale round bright, 4s. 4d.; medium ditto, 4s.; small to medium pale, 3s. 11d. Good long and lean, mixed pale, medium, 3s. 9d. Small to medium ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; small pale, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d. Brown, partly split and specky, 2s. 10d. per lb. For seeds the prices ranged from 3s. 3d. for common, up to 3s. 10d. per lb. for good brown. The last market news from Ceylon, dated August 31, states that a big business was being done with the Indian market at good prices. The Borah merchants were buying largely. *Mysore* cardamoms were selling for 2r. to 2 35r. per lb. with good demand, and *Malabar* fetched from 1 65r. to 1 75r. Several parcels changed hands during the last three days of August at prices which make business with the European market out of the question.

CLOVES.—*Zanzibar* cloves, though rather firmer since last week, have not shared the general boom in spices, but in many quarters it is confidently held that they will be "the next article." On the spot fair quality may still be had at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. to-day, and a rise to 3d. per lb. is generally expected. For January-March delivery 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. is the price.

COLOCYNTH.—Lower. Four cases good pale mixed, small to medium *Syrian* apple, partly broken and seedy, were bought in at 1s. 2d. per lb., and 21 cases good *Spanish* pulp at 4s. 6d. per lb.; but two cases very broken seed and dark mixed *Spanish*, containing a few pale apples, only realised 6d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steadily at 77s. to 77s. 6d. per cwt. for best white crystals, and 80s. to 81s. per cwt. for powder.

CROTON-SEED.—For 5 bags fair bright, partly dark mixed

seeds, from Shanghai, there were no bids, even at 30s. per cwt.

CUTTLE-FISH.—Fairly steady. A parcel of 53 mats from Bombay, partly dark mixed, is limited at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—At auction to-day the fairly plentiful supply of 17 cases *Singapore* gum was offered. It included one case of fine hard saucers of fiery red colour mixed with a little of duller quality. The last value of such gum was 12l. 10s., to-day it realised 13l. 10s. per cwt. Medium and low qualities, however, were not any dearer. Fair saucer sold at 7l. 2s. 6d., hard bricks of dull colour at 9l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. Finger in reed, fairly well packed, but rather dark in fracture, was bought in at 9l. per cwt. For 9 cases good *Singapore* drop 6l. 10s. per cwt. is asked.

ERGOT OF RYE still keeps moving upward. For sound *Spanish* ergot 1s. per lb. is asked privately. At auction 53 bags were all bought in, good sifted *Russian* at 1s. 4d., fair mixed at 1s., and very wormy *Spanish* also at 1s. per lb.

EXTRACTS (ENGLISH).—The price of *Extract of belladonna* has been raised to 3s. 6d., and that of *Biennial herbane-root* to 7s. per lb.

GALLS.—*Chinese* are dearer, and the spot supply, at any rate in importers' hands, is almost exhausted. The quotation for fair quality is 61s. to 62s. per cwt. For arrival much higher prices are asked—55s. per cwt., c.i.f., for plum-shape of the new crop, October-December shipment. For ordinary shape, same shipment, there are buyers at 54s. per cwt., c.i.f. but no sellers below 56s., c.i.f. *Persian* galls steady.

GAMBOGE.—Again slightly dearer, although a fair supply was offered. Of 46 cases, 12 sold at the following prices:—7l. 7s. 6d. for fair small grain, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per cwt. for partly broken dull *Saigon* mixed pipe, 6l. 2s. 6d. for dull *Saigon* pipe, and 97s. 6d. per cwt. for dull pickings.

GUM ACACIA.—In *Persian* gum a small business only has been done; but there is an excellent demand, and the market generally rules in sellers' favour. For pale picked gum up to 24s. per cwt. has been paid, and some lots of recently imported medium dusty sorts have changed hands at 19s. per cwt. Reddish picked gum is quoted at 18s. to 20s., sorts at 16s. to 20s., and siftings at 11s. to 18s. per cwt. Good pale *Soudan* sorts were bought in at the nominal price of 85s. per cwt., but for fair pale picked *Trieste* drop the bought-in price was 14l. 10s., and for small yellow picked grain 6l. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—A fairly large quantity of *Jamaican* honey was offered, but the demand was smaller than usual, and of 131 packages only 37 sold at rather easier prices: good liquid amber-coloured, 26s.; brownish ditto, 24s. to 25s.; thick yellow candied, 23s.; ordinary brown and dull, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Fifty-five half-barrels fair clean yellow *Chilian* honey were bought in at 55s., and five barrels fair yellow *New Zealand* honey were taken out without mention of price.

IPECACUANHA.—The average quality of the *Rio* root offered for auction to-day was decidedly poor. The statistical position of the article, however, is good, our stock in warehouse to-day being only about 300 bales of all kinds, against 430 at the end of September, 1896. At auction 64 packages *Rio* were shown, but only 8 sold at slightly reduced prices, competition being rather slack. Picked root was bought in at 8s. per lb.; thin dull to fair annulated but damaged realised from 5s. 4d. up to 6s. 2d. per lb. Four bales damaged *Cartagena* root were bought in at 5s. per lb.

JALAP.—Dearer. Privately a few lots of good *Vera Cruz* have been sold at 6d. per lb., an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. At auction 20 bales of good bright quality were shown. The price is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and the parcel was bought in at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The *New York* market is much firmer, although the demand still remains slack. On September 20 there were only 84 bales in stock there in the first hand. Small sales have been made at 9c. per lb.

KINO.—At to-day's auctions a 9-lb. box of *Australian kino* from Melbourne was offered. This variety has not been seen at auction for many years. The parcel is by nature of a trial-shipment, but no bids were made for it, and it was withdrawn. *East African kino* is practically unsaleable. Two cases were offered to-day, and bought in.

MENTHOL is much dearer, the closing quotation on the spot being 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb. for fair quality. On Monday 7s. per lb., c.i.f., was quoted; but since then the price has been advanced to 7s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for October-November shipment. No menthol was offered at to-day's drug-sales.

MUSK.—At the auctions there was no demand, although a fair assortment of *Tonguin* musk of first and third pile was shown. Five thin blue skin, first pile, well-trimmed pods, were bought in at 80s. to 85s.; ditto, third pile, at 45s. to 55s. per oz., a bid of 42s. 6d. being declined. For ordinary very damp third-pile pods, black skin and under skin, a bid of 18s. 6d. per oz. was refused.

MYRRH.—Quiet. At auction only 1 case fair, rather dark mixed *Aden* picked sold at 60s. per cwt. Siftings were bought in at 30s., and very ordinary dusty to good sorts at from 45s. to 60s. per cwt.

NAPHTHA.—*Crude* coal-tar naphtha, 30 per cent., quotes at 1s. to 1s. 1d. per gallon; but solvent has advanced 1d., 95 per cent. being now 1s. 9d., 90 per cent. 1s. 7d. per gallon.

OIL (ALMOND).—The price of sweet English-drawn almond oil has been advanced to 1s. 2d. per lb., that of "pale" ditto to 1s. 4d. per lb.

OIL (CASTOR).—Steady. *French* and *Belgian* oils are still quoted at 32l. 10s. for first, and 31l. 10s. per ton for second pressing, on the spot; seconds at 30l. f.o.b. Antwerp for October-December shipment. *East Indian* oil rather scarce on the spot; firsts, 5d.; seconds 3½d. to 4d. per lb. At auction to-day 4½d. per lb. was asked for 30 cases No. 1 Calcutta oil.

OIL (COD-LIVER).—Our correspondent in Norway writes:—"Our market in general is without alteration, although the oil has been in better demand lately. The price for best Lofoten non-congealing is still 65s. per barrel, f.o.b. terms. The exports from Bergen, up to date, are 7,169 barrels, against 3,916 barrels at the corresponding period of last year." In London the market is fairly quiet. At auction 35 cases of Aalesund oil, were bought in at 75s. per barrel for MD brand 1896 oil, and at the same price for CLC brand 1897 oil. Twelve cases *Japanese* oil, which have been shown frequently before, were also offered, and taken out without mention of price.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—There has been a continued demand for *Star-anise* oil at rising prices. At the close of last week 8s. 1½d. up to 8s. 3d. per lb. was paid on the spot. On Monday further business was reported at the higher figure, at which there are still buyers to-day. For arrival sales have been made in second-hand at 8s. per cwt., c.i.f., for August-October steamer shipment, but the importers ask as much as 8s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., for the same position. None was offered at auction. *Oil of cassia*: The private market is firmer, but with little business and few sellers. For arrival the quotation of 85/90 per cent. oil per September-October steamer is 7s. per lb. c.i.f. terms. At auction 2 cases 87 per cent. oil were bought in at 7s. per lb., but another parcel of 3 cases, said to test from 80/85 per cent., sold "without reserve" at 6s. 6d. per lb., which shows a decidedly easier tone. *Citronella* oil is reported steadier privately at 1s. 2½d. per lb. on the spot. At auction 34 boxes of fair quality were bought in at 1s. 10d. per lb. nominally. *Lemongrass* oil quiet; the spot-price is 2½d. per lb. Six cases oil of *Pimento* catalogued for sale were not actually offered. One case of fair *Cinnamon* oil sold at 1s. 8d. per oz., but several parcels of inferior oil were bought in at 5d. to 6d. per oz. Five cases *Cedarwood* oil were bought in at 1s. 1d. Four cases Portuguese *Eucalyptus* (Globulus), which have been repeatedly shown, are now reported sold privately; for 10 cases from Adelaide 10d. per lb. was bid. *Oil of limes* (distill'd) is tending decidedly easier; a considerable quantity (33 cases) was offered at auction; the bulk was bought in at 4s. per lb., nominally, but 3 cases sold without reserve at 3s. to 3s. 1d. per lb., a decline of nearly 1s.; 29 cases hand-pressed oil were bought in without mention of price. Fourteen coppers of so-called *Oil of lemon* sold at 1s. 9d. per lb. (1 lot at 1s. 10d. per lb.). Eighteen coppers of *Oil of sweet orange* at 2s. 2d., and 9 coppers oil of *Bitter orange* at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Japanese Peppermint oil is much firmer; for 40-per-cent. oil 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., is asked, and for dementholised, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.

OPIUM.—*Persian* gum is much firmer, but the demand still keeps very small. For finest *Persian* opium 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. is asked; for medium quality 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d.; and for common grades down to 8s. per lb. At auction 8 cases from *Alexandria* were bought in at 7s. 9d. per lb. The London market for *Turkish* opium is firm, with little offering, but the prices remain practically unchanged since last week. The *Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter* (New York) writes:—"The upward movement which started two weeks ago has dominated the market during the past week. About 250 cases have changed hands at \$2.50 to \$2.60, the bulk at the inside price, and the market closes firm at \$2.60 as bottom for large or small quantities, and from this upward, according to holder. Some consigned lots are limited at \$2.75. Several speculators who have not been interested in opium for several years are said to have been buyers. Exporters have been inquiring for lots, and have paid \$2.60 for select buyers', and \$2.80 for the finer grades."

ORRIS.—Ten bags of rather dull yellow *Verona* root sold to-day, "without reserve," at the very low price of 23s. to 23s. 6d. per cwt.

QUICKSILVER.—Quiet at 6l 15s. from the importers, and 6l. 14s. per bottle in second hands.

QUININE.—Everybody here has been waiting for the result of to-day's Amsterdam bark auctions, the course of which will largely influence the future of the article. Some 15,000 oz. or more, however, have changed hands during the week at rising prices. All this is second-hand stuff. For 5,000 oz. old (1888) *B. & S.* quinine 12½d. per oz. has been paid, and several 1,000 oz. lots of new *Brunswick* have realised 13d. per oz. On Wednesday night the market closed with buyers at 12½d. per oz. In America the great firm of Powers & Weightman have taken an unexpected lead by advancing their price by 4c., to 25c. in bulk. When this advance became known the market was considerably stirred, and some dealers at once raised their selling limits. While on September 14 10,000 oz. went begging at 19c., a sale of a like quantity was made the next day at 23c. cash, although 5,000 oz. were let go at 19c. Telegrams commenced to pour in from the country, and orders were booked up to 25c. The price of New York quinine did not change from 21c., and German brands continued at 17c., but agents became very conservative and cabled for instructions, none of them having been previously advised of the proposed action of Powers & Weightman, as was the custom when all interests were working in harmony. The action of Philadelphia has undoubtedly forced the hands of the German makers, who had not contemplated any change in the price before the Amsterdam bark sale of September 30. In London to-day *Whiffen's* quinine is nominally quoted at 12d. to 12½d. per oz. in bulk. A few thousand ounces of *Pelletier's*, in vials, were placed a few days ago at 1s. 2d. per oz., but nothing can now be had below 1s. 4d. per oz. On 'Change to-day the result of the Amsterdam auctions was not yet known, and quotations were nominal. It was generally thought that the manufacturers would not fix their quotations until Friday or Saturday.

RHUBARB.—The large supply of 220 packages was offered to-day, but there was an almost entire absence of demand, and only 16 sold at barely steady prices. *Shensi*, small to medium, dull coat, and rather woody, partly dark fracture, flat, 1s 5d. per lb. *Canton*, round druggists' root, nice coat, seven-eighths pinky fracture, 2s. 9d. per lb.; medium to bold flat, 1s. 3d. per lb.; small to medium flat, fair coat, slightly woody, 1s. 1d.; round and flat mixed pickings, rather woody and spongy, 1s. per lb. *Highdrick*, flat, fair coat, half pinky, half dark fracture, medium to bold, 1s. 1½d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Genuine *Grey Jamaica* root remains scarce, only 19 bales (including 4 of recent import) being offered at auction. Of *Lima-Jamaica* not a single bale was shown. This variety, in fact, is practically unobtainable at present. Eight bales *Honduras* sarsaparilla of fair quality sold well at 1s. 2d. per lb. Nine bales fair but damaged native *Jamaica* sold at 9d. to 10d. per lb. Of the genuine grey root, 8 bales found buyers at steady rates—viz., 1s. 7d.

to 1s. 9d. for first and second class damaged, and down to 1s. 2d. per lb for nondescript low-quality root.

SEEDS (VARIOUS).—Five bags of good bright East Indian *Annatto-seeds* were offered at auction to-day. They sold at steady prices: 3½d. per lb. Ten cases fair bright but rather damp annatto-paste imported via New York sold cheaply to-day at 1¼d. per lb. Of 96 packages fair quality *Cumin-seed* the bulk was bought in at nominal prices: 30s. to 33s. per cwt. *Dill seed*: A parcel of 20 bags from Bombay realised 15s. per cwt. to-day, a low price. Twenty-five bags of Bombay *Fennel-seed* of fair quality were offered, and bought in at 14s. per cwt. Of *Thyme-seed* 26 bags were shown; they were bought in at 12s. per cwt. Two bags fair Cape *Quince-seed* were also bought in.

SENNA.—Four hundred bales *Tinnevely* leaves, mostly of new crop and fair quality, were offered to-day. There was a keen competition and prices were much higher, common grades being about ½d. and good varieties ¾d. per lb. dearer. For good medium to bold green to fair medium yellowish leaves the prices ranged from 4d. down to 2¾d. For medium to common small and partly specky, from 2½d. down to 1d. per lb. Of *Alexandrian* leaves the large quantity of 134 packages were shown, of which a few lots sold at 7½d. per lb. for medium bright green leaf and 3d. per lb. for pale pods.

SHELLAC.—No auctions have been held this week. Privately a very fair amount of business is passing for consumption, but speculation is dead, and there is, therefore, no life in the arrival and delivery markets. One rumour connected with the absence of speculation is that Mr. Terah Hooley is believed to possess 15,000 cases of shellac, with which he can knock the bottom out of the market when he likes, and that no one knows whether, and when or how the monster speculator will "unload." The current shellac quotations on the spot are as follows:—*Orange*: fine (which is very scarce), 80s. to 92s. 6d., according to brand; fine TN orange, 67s.; fair ditto, 64s. (cash). *Garnet*: free AC, 74s.; blocky AC, 72s. *Button*: fine first, 82s. 6d.; ordinary, 72s. 6d. to 75s.; seconds, 68s. to 71s.; "circle seconds," 62s. 6d. to 65s.; thirds, 57s. 6d. to 59s.; fourths, 52s. 6d. per cwt. On the basis of these prices business has been done.

VARIOUS DRUGS.—Five bags Japanese *Aconite-root* of fair quality were bought in at 26s. per cwt. There were no bids. Japanese crude *Antimony* neglected. Fifty cases were bought in at 21l. per ton. Twelve bags of *Cactus-flowers* were held for 9d. per lb., but no buyer appeared for them. *Cascarilla* is dull of sale. At auction 30 bales from New York were bought in at 36s. per cwt. for fair small, partly silvery, quill. *Cascara sagrada* rather firmer. For a parcel of 50 bales fair bright bark 13s. per cwt. is required. *Cassia fistula* was represented by 38 bags. Medium to bold dry *West Indian* pods, slightly wormy, sold at 7s. per cwt., subject to approval. This is a very low price. *Cuscuta-root* is without demand. A parcel of 23 bales, fair quality, "lying at a private warehouse," was all bought in. *Civet* neglected. Three horns from Aden are held for 21s. per cz. Eleven bales rather dark quilly damaged *Condurango* from Paita sold cheaply, at 1½d. per lb. *Galangal-root* is in large supply and fair demand. Fifty-nine bales changed hands, at 25s. per cwt. for dull, and 31s. per cwt. for good bright quality. *Gum elemi* neglected. Sixty-nine cases rather dull mixed Manila were offered and bought in at 30s. per cwt. The limit is 25s. per cwt. New Zealand *Lime-juice* was in fair supply to-day. Twelve casks were offered without reserve, and sold at 5½d. per gallon (a drop of about 1d.). Another lot of 78 casks of fair yellow, with sediment, were bought in at 9d. per gallon. *Mastic* firmly held. Four cases fair yellowish drop are firmly held at 1s. 8d. per lb. Four cases good bright *Nutmeg-paste* from Singapore were shown, and bought in at 3d. per oz. *Nux-vomica* is neglected. 190 bags fair small Madras were bought in to-day at 6s. 6d. per cwt. *Orange-peel* remains plentiful and cheap. Thirty-six packages *Maltese* were offered at auction to-day. The bulk was bought in, but for a few lots of fair bright strips 6d. per lb. was accepted. Twenty-seven bales *Patchouli-leaves*, of stalky brown dull character, which have been offered before, were bought in at 6½d. per lb. A parcel of 21 casks *Pumice-stone* was bought in, the best lots at 7l. 10s. to 10l., small pieces at 3l., and ground at 3l. 5s. per ton. Eleven cases Turkish *Scammony* were bought in at from 23s.

to 24s. per lb. for fine. *Roots* are held at 35s. per cwt. Fifteen bags fair quality *St. Ignatius beans* sold at 2½d. per lb., which is about half the price they realised not long ago. Eighteen bags *Squills* sold without reserve at from 1d. to 1¼d. per lb. for fine pale quality. This showed a much lower range of prices. Another lot of 13 bags fair yellowish was bought in at nominal rates. Chinese *Soy* has sold in a small way at 11d. per gallon lately.

WAX (BEES').—Generally neglected. *Jamaica* wax, of which the entire supply usually finds buyers, was mostly bought in to-day, and of 79 packages, only a few sold at lower prices; 7l. 5s. to 7l. 12s. 6d. for fair dark mixed to good bright quality. About 800 packages *Madagascar* were nearly all bought in, about 30 selling at 6l. 2s. 6d. for good bright, and 5l. 7s. 6d. for dark wormy quality. *Australian* wax sold at 4l. 2s. 6d. for very common dark up to 6l. 5s. for fair mixed colours, and 20 packages of *Zanzibar* of fair quality realised. 5l. 15s. per cwt.

WAX (JAPAN).—In common with most other Eastern articles, Japan wax has advanced. A fair business has been done on the spot at 42s. per cwt. for good pale squares. For shipment, 38s. per cwt. c.i.f. would still be taken.

The Smyrna Opium-market.

Our Smyrna correspondent, writing on September 17, states that during the week then ending there had been no alteration in the position of the opium-market. All transactions were for export. They amounted to—

	s.	d.
10 cases new Talequale, fair quality,	at 63 P.,	or 6 11 per lb.
3 cases new Talequale, fair quality,	at 64 P.,	or 7 0 per lb.
12 cases new Karahissar	at 66 P.,	or 7 3 per lb.
10 cases new Karahissar	at 67 P.,	or 7 4 per lb.
2 cases new Karahissar (inspected)	at 71 P.,	or 7 9 per lb.
4 cases new Bogaditch talequale	at 66 P.,	or 7 2 per lb.

Up to the present speculators are holding aloof. The market closes steady, with buyers at the quotations. The arrivals to date for the season are 2,170 cases, against 1,300 at the same date of the preceding season.

The Market in Heavy Chemicals.

The tone of the heavy chemical market continues to improve, and altogether prospects are distinctly healthier. Business is fairly active in most products, whilst prices all round keep steady. The general home demand for miscellaneous products continues to be moderately good, and export business is brisk, shipments to the Baltic especially being particularly heavy. *Bleaching-powder* and *Caustic soda* are in brisk request. *Soda crystals* firm and scarce. *Soda ash*, owing to scarcity, has been advanced 2s. 6d. per ton. Recovered *Sulphur* very firm at 5l. per ton, and scarce. South Durham *Salt* moving steadily at 9s. per ton, f.o.b. Tees. *Lead salts* are a trifle easier. *Salt-cake* is moving better. *Sulphate of copper* continues to advance, and now stands at 16l. 10s.; Anchor, 17l. 10s.; Liverpool, 16l. 15s.; January-April delivery, 17l. 5s. *Cream of tartar* steady; crystals, 77s. to 77s. 6d., and powdered, 80s. to 81s. *Chlorate of potash* weaker, 3¾d. to 4d.; *Chlorate of soda*, 4¾d. per lb. *Bichromates of potash* and *soda* in good request; the former stands at 4½d. for English and Scotch deliveries, and 4¼d., f.o.b. Glasgow, for export; quotations for the soda salt are 3¾d. and 3½d., respectively. *Sulphocyanides* are lower, and only in very moderate demand. Barium, 95 per cent., 4¼d.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 5¼d.; and potassium, 6½d. *Sulphate of ammonia* keeps steady, and is in good demand for prompt delivery; fair business is also being done for forward. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 879 tons. *Green copperas* quietly steady; best Lancashire is scarce, and quoted 40s. to 42s., f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 35s. to 36s. Yellow *Prussiate of potash* very firm; best Lancashire makes, owing to scarcity, are a trifle higher, quotations now being 6d. to 6¼d. *Phosphorus* moving steadily; sticks, 2s. 1d.; wedges, 2s.; amorphous, 2s. 8½d. *Carbolic acids* unchanged.

THE value of the imports into Tunis of drugs, chemicals, &c., amounted in 1896 to over 1,200,000 fr. (48,000l.). Of this amount, alcohol alone stands for 20,000l., it being largely used by wine-growers for fortifying wines.



In writing letters for publication, correspondents should adopt a concise, but not abbreviated, style. They are requested to write on one side of the paper only. Letters, with or without a nom-de-plume, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. Queries should be written on separate pieces of paper, and the regulations printed under the sections to which they apply should be strictly observed.

Notice to Correspondents.

The Irish Pharmaceutical Council Election.

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to a gross libel on me in your current issue. It is contained in the letter signed "J. C. McWalter," stating that the Pharmaceutical Council dispensed with my services as an examiner. There is no foundation for this statement.

Yours faithfully,

112 Upper Georges Street, Kingstown, T. W. ROBINSON.
September 24.

[It appears from the published reports that Mr. Robinson has reason to complain of the expression in Mr. McWalter's letter published last week, intimating that his (Mr. Robinson's) "services as an examiner for the licence had recently been dispensed with." The fact is that, by the official regulations, no examiner can hold office for more than five consecutive years. Mr. Robinson has served for that period as an examiner for the pharmaceutical licence. He could not, therefore, be re-elected. At the August meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland a letter from him was read intimating his term of office for this examinership having expired, he wished at the same time to resign his other two examinerships (for pharmaceutical assistants and for registered druggists). On the motion of Mr. Beggs, seconded by Mr. Simpson, and supported by the President, a resolution was passed by the Council unanimously asking Mr. Robinson to reconsider this decision. At the September meeting of the Council a letter was read from Mr. Robinson expressing regret at being unable to accede to the request of the Council, and thereupon his resignation was accepted with regret. Under these circumstances the insinuation in Mr. McWalter's letter was unjustified; and though we do not undertake to correct all the misstatements in correspondents' letters which we print, we think we ought to have done so in this case, as an undeserved reflection was cast on one of the candidates for the Council election, and we regret that we did not challenge Mr. McWalter's statement last week.—ED. C. & D.]

SIR,—Mr. T. W. Robinson, of Kingstown, complains that a statement of mine, contained in your last week's issue, to the effect that the Pharmaceutical Society had dispensed with the services, as examiner for the licence, of one of the gentlemen who now seeks election on the Council, will be taken to refer to him. And Mr. Robinson states that, as far as he is concerned, the statement is utterly unfounded and unjustifiable. Of course I accept Mr. Robinson's correction, and must heartily apologise if any misstatement in my letter has caused him annoyance. It is true that I have opposed Mr. Robinson as a candidate for the Council, but I should be deeply grieved to employ any means not strictly legitimate to defeat him. I hope that nothing in my former letter will influence the judgment of the electors concerning Mr. Robinson.

Yours truly,

19 North Earl Street, Dublin, J. C. MCWALTER.
September 26.

[Dr. McWalter telegraphs to us on Thursday saying that he finds he was entirely mistaken in his reference to the rejection of Mr. Robinson by the Council. He wishes to offer to Mr. Robinson the fullest possible apology for his error.—ED. C. & D.]

SIR,—Mr. McWalter, of Leonard's Medical Hall, Dublin, appears to be very indignant at certain chemists in Dublin forming their business into a limited company. Could Mr. McWalter account for the following curious advertisement, which I am reliably informed was drafted by the anti-

monopolist (Mr. McWalter), and appears from week to week in one of the Irish weekly papers? The following is a copy:—

"Do not buy your drugs from country chemists, for their stock is liable to be old and musty, and their prices are frequently exorbitant. But when you want prescriptions prepared, &c., write to Leonard's Medical Hall."

This from the anti-monopolist. Comment is useless.

Yours faithfully,

Castlereagh, September 27.

WM. J. HARTNETT.

SIR,—I notice among the names of candidates to be proposed for election that of Mr. O'Sullivan, and in one circular this gentleman is described as of "Waterford."

I have been in business in Waterford since 1886, and a member of the Society, and since at present there is no other chemist of that name in business here I fear that the description is a little misleading. I therefore wish to remind my friends that I have not the honour of soliciting their votes.

Yours truly,

J. J. O'SULLIVAN,
M.P.S.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., L.A.H.

4 The Mall, Waterford, September 28.

[The candidate proposed is Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., 89 The Quay, Waterford.—ED. C. & D.]

We have a letter in support of Mr. Robinson's candidature signed "Licentiate." The writer argues that Mr. Robinson's opponents are actuated by trade-jealousy, and states that as an examiner Mr. Robinson was a general favourite both on account of his courtesy and impartiality, and also for the keen interest he took in every candidate.

Beecham's Pills; an Anti-cutting Agreement.

SIR,—For a considerable time the question of extreme cutting of Beecham's pills has considerably exercised my mind. I have had a great deal of correspondence with various firms who have offered suggestions, none of which I have considered workable. To many of these correspondents I have suggested that the local retailers should meet together and settle prices, but this advice has never borne fruit until last week. Receiving information from Southampton that the retailers there were ready and willing to fall in line if I could obtain the consent of Day's Southern Drug Company (Limited) and the International Tea-stores Company (Limited), I wrote to these firms suggesting that prices be arranged that would give each retailer a small profit, and they both readily agreed. The International Tea-stores Company wrote:—"We shall be most happy to make this our minimum selling price at all our branches if you can induce our principal competitors to act in the same way. We appreciate your action in the matter." I accordingly drew up an agreement, copy of which I send you herewith, to which Mr. F. B. Wride, a leading chemist, immediately obtained signatures of the local firms, and the agreement comes into force this day. In writing to advise you of this, I wish to point out that I do not presume to dictate to any purchaser of my pills the price at which he is to retail at. In moral law the legitimate owner may give away if he likes, and although many of your readers will hardly believe the fact, there is a very strong feeling in the trade, even among small buyers, of resentment to any dictatorial power being exercised by any firms with whom they are compelled to do business, many of them using the argument that such steps are absolutely at variance with Free Trade. There is nothing startling about the new step which Southampton has been the means of my starting; but I maintain it is sound common sense, and I shall be pleased to give every assistance in my power to have the same mutual agreement adopted generally. With this view I am prepared to send agreement-forms to any gentleman in any town who will be kind enough to undertake the task of obtaining the necessary signatures, and if he fails to get all to join I shall be willing to use what little persuasive argument I have in attempting to acquire the desired result, even to the sending of one of my representatives if necessary. I must point out that the prices given on the present agreement give an all-round profit of 10 per cent., and with a quick turnover of, say, once a month this represents, say, 100 per cent. per annum, so that Beecham's pills should still be worth handling by everyone. Whether other firms who have hitherto refused

to join in any arbitrary attempts to fix prices assist in this common-sense movement or not has no influence with me; but I hope that these mutual agreements may give better results to the handling of many other specialities, and at the same time bring about a better feeling between rivals in the trade.

St. Helens, September 27.

THOS. BEECHAM.

[The following is a copy of the agreement signed by the patent-medicine vendors of Southampton:—

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A Mutual Agreement for district comprising:—

.....189

To MR. THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens.

With a view of stopping the ruinous cutting of BEECHAM'S PILLS in this neighbourhood, we, the undersigned, have mutually agreed not to retail BEECHAM'S PILLS under the following prices:—

9½d. size	7½d.
13½d. „	10½d.
2/9 „	2/3

and we promise to advise you at any time we collectively or individually find it detrimental to our interest to so continue, together with the circumstances leading to such decision. One week's notice to be given by either of the attached signatories if they wish to withdraw from this agreement.

—Ed.]

A Guardian's Consistency.

SIR,—One could not help noticing the inconsistency of Mr. George Eade at the meeting of the Holborn Guardians mentioned in your last issue. He votes for the contract for drugs from Corbyn, Stacey & Co because, from a ratepayer's point of view, he must go for the firm who offered the largest discount, and yet, in the next paragraph, he votes for Idris & Co.'s syphons—their prices being the highest—although he says the firms C.A.M.W.A.L. and Reginald P. Lane are above suspicion. I can understand the laughter; but where does his ratepayer's point of view come in?

Faithfully yours,

Godalming, September 26.

VALENTINE NORMAN.

The Unqualified Medical Dispenser.

SIR,—It is certain that no subject of greater importance has been brought before the trade than that which is now being discussed in your columns. I refer to the exceedingly prevalent practice of dispensing in doctors' surgeries by unqualified assistants. I have read with considerable interest the letters on the subject which have appeared in your columns from various correspondents. Up to the present the statement made by your contributor, and substantiated by your editorial—namely, that three-quarters of the medicines of this country were being dispensed by unqualified dispensers—has not been challenged, and I do not think it can be refuted. What we qualified chemists are waiting for is a declaration on the subject from Bloomsbury Square. The Pharmaceutical Society have a duty to perform both to the public and to the chemists, from whom they have demanded evidence of qualification to handle poisons. At present the only public statement which appears to have emanated from the Pharmaceutical Council is the reply referred to by Mr. Leo Atkinson, the essence of which was that little could be done except by way of drawing the attention of the public to the danger. Such an answer will seem to the vast majority of the members of the Society qualified to dispense, but with no dispensing to do, exceedingly unsatisfactory. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST tells us that in its opinion poisons are being sold by unqualified men in hundreds of cases daily. Before another step is taken by the trade in educating public opinion, or in any other direction, we have a right to know what the Pharmaceutical Society have to say to that statement, and whether they intend taking the necessary steps to prevent these illegal practices. To talk about the difficulties of getting a case is absolute nonsense. Of course there are difficulties, but they are far from being insurmountable, and if the Society undertake to bring a suitable case into court

there are hundreds of chemists who know the ropes of a doctor's surgery sufficiently well to be able to tell them how to go about it. The important thing to insist on at this juncture is that some action by the Society be taken in the matter. If they try and fail, it will then be time enough to talk about educating the public.

Yours faithfully,

AN ARTISAN'S CHEMIST. (227/58.)

Doctors and Chemists.

SIR,—I was surprised, and yet greatly pleased, to see your remark, in your issue of the 18th, that in the medical profession the members acquire the delusion that they have a right to all the profits on people's ailments.

The ordinary practitioner seems to treat the ordinary chemist in the same way he would the grocer or butcher—as a mere shopkeeper. But whom have we to blame for this? The chemist to a great extent, for the bulk of the new generation in the trade humble themselves to the profession, and feel under an obligation if patronised by a doctor for perhaps a small quantity of a preparation the stock of which he has ordered elsewhere.

Recently a doctor called on a chemist and asked him if he would do his dispensing for certain patients in the chemist's locality at the rate of 5d. per 8-oz. mixture. The chemist politely declined, and told him that as he—the doctor—would get the profit on the visits, it was only right that he—the chemist—should have it on the medicine.

A few weeks ago a regular and reliable customer came in for a 6-yard bandage, 2½ or 3 inch. She asked the price. I said 5d.—this being my price for one, quantities less. She was astonished, and said the doctor told her it would be 2d., or perhaps 2½d., because at the hospital where he is a visiting surgeon they cost, when bought in quantities, about 1½d. each. Is this not gross impertinence and unprofessional behaviour? I let her have it for 4d., but would not for any less.

Another case occurred last week. I dispensed a 2-oz. mixture from prescription, and when handing it over, the customer said, "What is your charge?"—as the doctor said we had not to pay any more than 6d. for it anywhere." It had been dispensed at two shops previously. My price, without such remark, would have been 6d., and I therefore charged it. But I did not forget to impress upon both customers that I considered the doctors had exceeded their right in giving such instructions, and I told both that when in future the doctor mentioned his fee—suppose he said 10s., they might give him 2s. 6d., and if objected to they might say that the chemist said they had not to pay more.

Yours, &c.,

September 27.

NORTH. (226/38.)

LEGAL QUERIES.

We do not give legal opinions by post. Information regarding most legal matters in connection with pharmacy will be found in THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, and in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," and Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty."

223/44. *Ben Nevis*.—There is no law requiring you to have a qualified man at your branch; only if an unqualified man sells a poison he is liable to a penalty.

224/9. *J. H. W.*.—A wholesale transaction is one when the article is bought for re-sale. If a farmer buys a hundredweight of arsenic to dip his sheep with, that is a retail purchase; if you buy an ounce to sell again, that is wholesale.

272/8. *Hants*.—Your landlord has a good reason for preferring you to your company as his tenant. He can come on you to your last penny for the rent; the company is only responsible to the extent of its subscribed capital. You can continue to be the tenant; but your landlord will no doubt consent to your underletting to the company. We cannot say whether the company is safer in infringing the Dentists Act than an individual would be. You had better avoid assuming any title such as dentist, &c. You cannot have indentures which bind the lad and do not bind you. You had better keep him on at weekly wages. You can teach him the business all the same.

224/60. *Lycopodium*.—The title "chemist," &c., is protected by the Act of 1868; the title "pharmaceutical chemist" by that of 1852. It is true that the judgment of the House of Lords in the London and Provincial Supply Association (Limited) action would seem to justify the assumption by a company of the title "pharmaceutical chemist" as well as that of "dispensing chemist." In both cases it is "persons" who are prohibited. But it is our opinion that a study of the preamble of the 1852 Act would turn the judgment of the Court against the company who should use the higher title.

224/63. *Petrol*.—The Chesebrough Company are the owners of the registered trade-mark "Vaseline." It is an infringement of the law to sell any other than their preparation under that name.

222/65. *Tyrol*.—We do not analyse proprietary articles except in special circumstances. A medicinal mixture requires a stamp if it is recommended for the relief or cure of a complaint incident to the human body, or if a proprietary right is claimed.

226/31. *Country Druggist*.—Unregistered persons may not sell chlorodyne-lozenges if they contain a scheduled poison; if they do not we are not sure that they could be convicted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act. There is no recognised standard for chlorodyne, and the vendor might say "Mine is an improved non-poisonous chlorodyne."

227/17. *Reliable*.—Your headache-powders would be liable to medicine-stamp duty if they are composed of more than one substance.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

We reply to our subscribers and their employes only; queries must, therefore, be authenticated by the name and address of the subscriber. When more than one query is sent write each on a separate piece of paper. When a sample accompanies a query full particulars regarding the origin and use of the sample must be given, and the name of the querist should be placed on the sample. Queries are not replied to by post.

218/49. *W. G.*—Using syrup instead of water in making up the measure, and adding 1 oz. amm. brom. to the gallon, are the only improvements we can suggest on your formula for children's cough-mixture.

221/42. *Would-be Manufacturer*.—An article on "The Manufacture of Aërated Waters by Chemists" in this journal of June 12 last should meet your wishes.

222/25. *B. B.*—*Liq. Rosæ Dulc.*—See *C. & D. DIARY*, page 476; and *C. & D.*, vol. xlviii., page 474.

221/72. *Coluti* (Turin).—(1) *Organotherapeutic Extracts*.—See the note by M. Denaeyer in *C. & D.*, August 28, page 372. In converting the tissues into powder suitable for compression, the first thing done is to carefully examine the organs, slice them, dry the slices *in vacuo* at a low temperature, and then reduce to powder. The whole operation must be conducted under proper aseptic conditions. It is impossible for you to make such tablets from the fresh material without special apparatus and considerable experience. (2) *Glycerine and Cucumber*.—See *C. & D.*, March 20, 1897, page 487. (3) By "ossi camphor" you doubtless mean *Oxycamphor*, a new product obtained by treating camphorated orthoquinone with aluminium amalgam, or zinc powder and an acid (acetic, sulphuric, or hydrochloric). The product is a camphor in which 1 atom of hydrogen is replaced by 1 of hydroxyl (HO). It is white, crystalline and soluble in 50 parts of cold water. It is recommended by Heinz and Manasse for dyspnoea. The dose may amount to 15 gr. three times a day. (4) *Gelatine-capsule moulds* can be obtained from any maker of pharmaceutical apparatus. Try Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears (Limited), Kingsland Road, E.

221/27. *Dens*.—*Extraction of Teeth*, with the simultaneous use of the electric current to deaden the pain, has not become at all general amongst dentists. There is no question that the current does reduce the frightful pain. We have seen half-a-dozen people of all kinds operated upon, and they said they felt nothing. You should have no difficulty in getting the necessary apparatus through any firm of surgical-instrument makers. It costs about 6*l.* 6*s.* Eucaïne is considered by some to be better than cocaine. No legal qualification is necessary for the administration of nitrous oxide; but you must take the risk of accidents, and in the event of an accident your lack of qualification would tell against you.

215/45. *Ulexine*.—*The Manufacture of Dentists' Rubber* is entirely a vulcaniser's process. You will find something about it in Hunter's "Mechanical Dentistry" (Crosby, Lockwood), and in Spens' "Encyclopædia."

219/23. *J. T.*—*Brewer's Finings* are made by soaking isinglass in water containing 1 per cent. of bisulphite of lime solution until soft, then passing through a coarse sieve in order to free it from the skinny portion. When wanted, a small handful of this is dissolved in a few pints of the beer and added to the barrel.

221/21. *N. T. W.*—*Cough Mixture*.—The recipe which you suggest is ridiculous, but you will find the following suit your purpose:—

Acid. benzoic.	...	...	gr. xij.
Ol. anisi	...	...	mij.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	ʒiss.
Spt. æther. nitrosi	...	...	ʒiij.
Mix and add—			
Vin. ipecacuanhæ	...	...	ʒiij.
Tr. capsici	...	...	mxx.
Glycerini	...	...	ʒss.
Inf. senegæ conc. ad	...	...	ʒiij.

Allow to stand until clear, and decant.

(Label.)

VEGETABLE ESSENCE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dose.—One teaspoonful three or four times a day, in a little warm water, and two teaspoonfuls at bed-time. For children, twenty to thirty drops, in a little warm water, and one teaspoonful at bed-time.

220/57. *T. W. P.*—It startles us to hear of a gold paint being made from "citrate of iron, picric acid, and green vitriol." We consider the suggestion ridiculous. Don't you?

220/27. *Bluz*.—If you look over the Miscellaneous Inquiries during the past two months you will find what you want.

223/5. *Quereus*.—(1) *Chemical Weather-glass*:—

Potass. nitr.	...	...	gr. xxv.
Amm. chlor.	...	...	gr. xxv.
Camphor.	...	...	ʒij.
Sp. vini ten.	...	...	ʒiij.

Solve.

The solution is put in a long bottle, and closed with a pierced cork or tied over with bladder and perforated. For the indications, refer to *C. & D.*, February 15, 1896, page 271, or "Scientific Mysteries." (2) *Peppermint and other cordials* are best cleared by filtration through paper previously rubbed with kaolin.

223/4. *D. F. J.*—*Carbolic Tooth-powder*:—

Ac. carbolic.	...	...	ʒij.
Pulv. saponis.	...	...	ʒj.
Otto rosæ	...	...	mxx.
Dimatos.	...	...	ʒiij.

M.

224/58. *Veritas*.—*Solution of Sodium or Potassium Silicate* is used for painting on stonework to preserve it.

223/41. *Credo*.—See a note on the subject of "Tinct. Card. vel Tinct. Card. Co." in "Art of Dispensing," page 22. A little tact with the customer would soon put the matter right.

223/17. *Photographer*.—In making Opalines the photographic prints should not have received the alum-bath, and should be immersed for a few minutes in a gelatine-bath (40 gr. to 3j.) before placing on the well-cleaned glass. Thorough squeezing is then all that is required.

224/50. *X. Y. Z.*—(1) Serpentry is generally given for Snake-root, but Professor Remington says there are twelve kinds of snake-root. (2) The cavity of a tooth is got into a healthy state before stopping by plugging with a little iodoform. If it is really required to "destroy the nerve," a tiny piece of arsenical paste is inserted and covered with a plug of chloroform and mastic.

224/38. *Dublin*.—The liquid portion of your gold paint consists of benzole containing a trace of indiarubber in solution.

224/59. *Gomer*.—(1) It would not be advisable to use less than equal parts of spirit and water to extract the active principles of the herbs you mention. (2) Perhaps glycerine, salicylic acid, or formalin would answer your purpose; but your query is a little indefinite.

223/31. *J. H. J.*—We cannot see where you have gone wrong in your *Amalgam Stopping*. Try the following quantities:—Precipitated copper, 3 parts; mercury, 7 parts. Damp the copper with solution of nitrate of mercury, add the mercury to it, and knead under hot water.

223/58. *D. L. Z. (Milan)*.—Peppermint-lozenges.—The base employed is prepared by mixing 7 lbs. finely powdered sugar with 1 lb. strong mucilage. To this quantity oil of peppermint is then added in about the following proportions: 1. "Ordinary," 5j.; 2. "Strong," 3iv.; 3. "Curiously strong," 3vj. Variations in price are obtained by using different grades of oil. For the finest flavour "Mitcham" oil only is employed. The lozenges are cut various sizes and shapes—No. 1 generally thick, about 30 to the ounce; No. 2 thin, and 50 to the ounce; No. 3 small, 80 to the ounce.

225 43. *W. P.*—We do not recollect your *Metal-polish*. Probably the base is some natural earth which you would not be able to trace. You could send your sample to an analyst, and inquire what his fee would be for an analysis. We should say about 2l. 2s.

226/22. *Rusticus*.—The *Celluloid Varnish* for gold paint is made by dissolving 10 gr. of celluloid in an ounce of amyl acetate.

226/33. *Lab.*—Perfumed Bath-powder:—

Sodii bicarb. ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Sodii biboratis ...	...	...	...	3iv.
Eosin ...	...	...	...	a trace
Ol. bergam. ...	...	...	...	5j.
Ol. neroli ...	...	...	...	℥xx.
Ol. rosmarini...	...	...	...	℥xx.

M.

225 6. *Chemist*.—It is hardly worth while to print further rejoinder to Mr. Hawkins Ambler's plaintive libel.

225/62. *California*.—You will find the original formula for Parrish's chemical food in the *C. & D. DIARY*, 1897, page 484.

222/68. *Emulsio*.—The advice in the *DIARY*, 1897, as to the preparation of a cod-liver oil emulsion is surely sufficient. We must leave you to select the flavouring-ingredient which you think will best suit your customers.

222 42. *G. G.*—We must decline to make experiments to ascertain the strength of gasogene-powders which the ordinary gasogene will take without bursting. Ask the makers.

222/44. *Pills*.—"Baldness and Greyness: their Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment," by Dr. Tom Robinson (*Hirschfeld*, 2s. 6d.). This will suit your purpose well, as a good description of the hair is given in it.

225/33. *Laddys*.—Pommade Soufrée means sulphur ointment. We do not know Barendorf's formula, and cannot trace it, although we seem to have heard of it before. Can any reader oblige? The ointment is used as a hair-dressing.

225/48. *Semper*.—"The Pocket Pharmacopœia," by Mr. George Barber, Ph.C., Liverpool, has not been published since 1876—at least, that is the edition which we have (the eighth), and we have not heard of one since.

225/12. *M. J.*—To Detannate and Clarify the Orange Wine your best plan is to use isinglass, 1 oz. to the 30 gals. Soak it in 10 oz. of the wine, and when swollen pass through a coarse sieve; then add a gallon or two of wine, mix with the bulk, and allow to settle. You may do this at once, straining the wine off from the yeast.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor will be obliged for replies to the following from any who can furnish the information.

223/16. What is "Oil of Accumer" and "Oil of Burrlinna" used by anglers for putting in bait?

223/67. Who packs wheat-dressing?

223/11. Stones' pneumatic spray-diffusers: address of makers or wholesale agents.

223/18.—Address of Smiths, the starch-makers.

227/9. *Almanack*.—Charcoal for laundry-irons, sold retail in 2-cwt. bags; where obtainable?

228/53. Makers of bronco-paper?

Coming Events.

NOTE.—We insert notices of association and society meetings in this section free if they are sent to us, on postcards, by the Wednesday of the week before the meetings are to be held. Secretaries should also furnish us with copies of the printed programmes arranged for the session.

Monday, October 4.

Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 7.30 P.M.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Distribution of prizes at the School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, and Inaugural Sessional Address by Professor Herbert McLeod, F.R.S. 3 P.M.

Wednesday, October 6.

Midland Chemists' Assistants' Association. Opening meeting. President's address.

Wednesday, October 13.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne and District Chemists' Association. Annual meeting in Metropole Hotel, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 8 P.M.

Thursday, October 14.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Distribution of school prizes in the Masonic Hall. 6.30 P.M. Inaugural Address to Students by Mr. Walter Hills, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Wednesday, October 20.

Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse and District Chemists' Association. Annual dinner at Freemasons' Hall, Plymouth. Tickets 5s. each.

Thursday, October 21.

Leicester Chemists' Social Union. Lecture on "Australia," by Mr. A. Bray. Dover Street schoolroom, Leicester. 8.30 P.M. Limelight views, music, and refreshments. Chemists' assistants of the county, and ladies invited.



IRISH SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

No. 10.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1897.

CONTENTS.

LITERARY SECTION.			PAGE
A Formula ...	159	Daisy (Limited) ...	166
A Trustworthy Assistant ...	157	Evans, Sons & Co. ...	165
Business Changes ...	159	Gibbs, D. & W. (Limited) ...	169
Death of Mr. Prott ...	159	Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited) ...	162
Items of Interest ...	160	Hearon, Squire & Francis ...	168
Marriages ...	160	Hoyte & Son ...	163
Personal Paragraphs ...	160	Kemp, W., & Son ...	167
Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland:—		Leslie, P. A., & Co. ...	162
Annual Meeting ...	158	Maw, S., Son & Thompson ...	152
Reasons for Joining the Society ...	158	May, Roberts & Co. ...	168
		Pears, A. & F. ...	161
		Spratt's Patent (Limited) ...	171
		Strong, Christy ...	171
		Thacker & Hoffe (Limited) ...	162
		Tomlinson & Hayward ...	171
		Tunbridge & Wright ...	170
		Van Oppen & Co. ...	169
ADVERTISEMENT SECTION.			
Ayrton & Saunders ...	164		
Boileau & Boyd (Limited) ...	163		

A TRUSTWORTHY ASSISTANT.

DID it ever strike you how well THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is calculated to aid you in your business? There is scarcely a number of it issued which does not contain some special feature which can be utilised commercially, or which may assist one in doing things better. To go no further back than the numbers for September, we find that the issue of the fourth contained the following articles:—

Twenty-two pages of Educational Information respecting the pharmaceutical examinations in Great Britain and Ireland, and instruction in regard to qualification in medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery, and science. Thus in compact form all details were given to assist the student, and information as to the prospects once a man or woman has qualified in any particular branch.

Book-notes.—Brief reviews of half-a-dozen new books interesting to pharmacists and druggists.

Unqualified Dispensing for Medical Men is common in England, and in an article on the subject it is shown how far the Pharmacy Act applies to such cases.

One of London's shrewdest judges, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, is continually giving instructive and pertinent judgments on business matters. A week's collection of these and the Commissioner's portrait are given.

Mr. William Dodds writes an instructive paper on how to answer questions set at the pharmaceutical Preliminary examination.

Description, with illustrations, of a self-measuring tablet-compressor.

Other matters dealt with in the number are new remedies, picture of a new style of window-screen, the future of the Formosa camphor-supply, dispensing-problems, and about a dozen formulæ for saleable specialities.

In the number for September 11 an M.P.S.I. supplements what he calls "our admirable Educational number" by calling attention to the fact that the Royal University of Ireland has an exactly similar constitution to the London University, and is by charter compelled to insist on no lectures, save in the faculty of medicine. This is the only university, besides that of London, where a pharmacist can possibly hope to obtain a degree whilst still at his work. For the B.Sc. degree it is necessary to obtain an arts degree first, which rather complicates the course, and there are four examinations for the B.A., against three at London, but the Matriculation is not so difficult. There is some reason to believe, he adds, that if the Pharmaceutical Society brought some pressure to bear on the Senate the degree of B.Sc. would be conferred in what may be called pharmaceutical subjects, as botany, physics, and chemistry. In the same number the following special articles were printed:—

American State Pharmaceutical Associations.—An amusing description by a delegate of how American druggists enjoy themselves when they meet annually.

Photographic Notes, including formula for platinum toning-bath, and illustration of the water-brush for washing plates.

Concluding Article on British Pharmaceutical Reciprocity, under which it is proposed to make pharmaceutical certificates obtained in one part of the Empire recognised in all other parts thereof.

New Facts in Regard to Aloin and Strophanthus.

Proposals by the Board of Trade for bettering the trade of the country, and particulars of the report of the Committee on the Merchandise Marks Act which has so damaged British trade.

An Illustrated Report on the Brussels Exhibition.

Practical Notes on pharmacy, with formulæ, and medical gleanings.

There are twenty formulæ in this number, and a great deal of special trade information. The *C. & D.* trade reports are famed all the world over; they tell exactly what is going on in the drug and chemical markets of the world, and thus make it possible for good buyers to buy well and seasonably. Thus we find that for several weeks before the advance of quinine in the week ending September 25 the advance was foretold in the *C. & D.* market report—in fact, anyone who bought 200 oz. of quinine on *C. & D.* advice on September 10, by that transaction

CLEARED THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

to the *C. & D.* within a fortnight. Amongst special articles in the issue of September 18 were:—

American Pharmaceutical Association.—Report of meeting which was presided over by an Irish pharmacist: elsewhere referred to in this number.

Pictures of a Coolgardie Pharmacy and of a Pharmaceutical Palace in Madras.

Book Reviews, including one on advertising, which conveys good ideas.

An Article on How to Preserve Cider, by two American chemists.

An Article on the Medical Treatment of Toothache, by Dr. F. C. Coley, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

An Article on the Assay of Saccharated Carbonate of Iron, by J. F. Liverseege, Ph.C., F.I.C.

Foreign Competition in the Colonies.—Instructive review of Mr. Chamberlain's Blue-book.

More than a dozen formulæ appear in this issue, and there are more in the issue of September 25, which contains, besides the news of the week, the following articles:—

Report of the Sanitary Congress at Leeds, including address by Dr. Robert Farquharson, the President, on the abolition of disease, and notes on the Health Exhibition.

Illustrated Report on the British Medical Association Meeting at Montreal, and of the Annual Museum in connection with it.

More about Foreign Competition in our Colonies.
A Paper on How to Make Baptisin, by Lewis Ough, F.C.S.

Notes by Mr. C. A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., on the analysis of tinctures.

Abstracts of the more interesting papers communicated to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Other articles and notes which subscribers could turn to good use could be named by the score. Yet we are dealing only with a month's numbers, and have scarcely mentioned the fact that every week Irish drug news is fully given. If you do not get the *C. & D.* every week, we want you to send your half-sovereign. This is a good time to begin, because *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* is in preparation, and every subscriber gets a copy of that thrown in.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be held at No. 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Monday, October 4, 1897, at 7.30 o'clock P.M. One of the principal purposes of the meeting is the election of seven members of the Council for the ensuing year. Of the seven retiring members, Mr. P. J. Lyons, of Belfast, does not offer himself for re-election. The other six, who are candidates, are:—Mr. Samuel Turkington, associate druggist, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. Charles R. C. Tichborne, LL.D., member of the Society, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. Robert James Downes, member of the Society, elected October 1, 1894; Mr. William Dempsey Porter (co-opted in the room of Mr. Charles Evans, resigned), member of the Society, elected June 2, 1897; Mr. George Miles Ryan (co-opted in the room of Mr. Robert Duggan, resigned), member of the Society, elected February 6, 1895; Mr. James Aloysius Walsh, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., &c. (co-opted in the room of Mr. Robert M. Lees, resigned), member of the Society, February 3, 1897. Two other members are also candidates—namely, Mr. Thomas O'Sullivan, member of the Society, 89 The Quay, Waterford (proposed by Mr. Meredith Rountree Whitla, M.P.S.I., seconded by Mr. P. Kelly, M.C.P.S.I.); Mr. Thomas William Robinson, member of the Society, 112 Upper George's Street, Kingstown (proposed by Mr. John Isaac Bernard, M.C.P.S.I., seconded by Dr. John Evans, M.P.S.I.).

The following notices of motions have been given for the annual meeting:—By Dr. J. C. McWalter, M.P.S.I.: "That the practice of pharmacy by limited-liability companies constitutes a danger to the public, and is opposed to the best interests of the Pharmaceutical Society"; and by Mr. Samuel Gibson, associate druggist: "That this meeting regrets that the registered druggists have not adequate representation on the Council, and requests the Council to take steps to investigate and remedy the grievances which at present they suffer under."

Reasons for Joining the Society.

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has now replied to Mr. J. E. O'Neill, of Maghera, who had written to him in reply to the circular asking Irish chemists and druggists to subscribe to the Society. Mr. Wells's absence from home delayed his reply. He says in the course of it: "I am glad to find that there are only two points which you raise as reasons why you should not become an 'Associate Druggist.' In one of these you are incorrect. If you join the Society you can style yourself J. E. O'Neill, 'Associate Druggist'; but, as the letters A.P.S. in England indicate a dispensing chemist, I do not think it would be a wise thing to allow those who are not qualified to dispense to use them, and thus mislead the public."

"Then, again, as to the election in 1891, you should remember the grounds on which that election was fought. Some gentlemen connected with the wholesale drug-trade made an attempt to put off the Council the pharmaceutical chemists who had been the most active workers, because they had prevented many persons being registered who had no claim to the title of druggist. I need hardly point out to you that placing such persons on the register was doing a great injury to the *bonâ-fide* druggists; yet, notwithstanding every possible care and scrutiny being exercised, and many bogus claims being rejected, we have several complaints from the country of people being registered who had no right nor claim to it. When the pharmaceutical chemists saw how some wholesale men were using their influence with their customers to vote against those who had given their time and energy for the good of the *bonâ-fide* druggist, and misrepresenting facts with a view to their own ultimate benefit, then the pharmaceutical chemists, and many Associate Druggists, felt they should support their own men, and thus emphatically show these druggists that they would not submit to those who did good work for them being put off the Council. Many druggists consider the pharmaceutical chemists on the Council are their best friends, and rightly so. No druggist representative, to my knowledge, has ever reported a case of illegal sale of poisons with a view to a prosecution; but, on the contrary, they have in many cases supplied unregistered shopkeepers with poisons, well knowing that they had no right to sell them."

"If you can point out any definite grievance I would try to deal with it, as it is hard to answer general charges. The fact that we have so many druggists subscribing to the Society is proof that they at least are satisfied that the Society does some good work for them; and I would remind you that if you expect to get any benefit from the Society it is your duty to subscribe, and then you can with fairness criticise the action of the Council. Personally, I have no objection to having druggists on the Council, but they should be men like Mr. Turkington, who will act fairly towards the pharmaceutical chemists and not dispense prescriptions, but protect their interests generally, as well as those of the druggist."

"Have the Council done nothing for the registered druggists in getting the recent additions to the Poison Schedules, and putting cautionary notices in the daily papers, drawing the attention of unregistered persons to said additions? In whose interest have the many prosecutions for the sale of poisons been instituted?"

"In conclusion, I can only say that I will take it as a favour if you will let me know of any real grievance you have with the present Council."

EXCITED CUSTOMER: "Say, I want some medicine, and I want it quick, too! But for the life of me I can't tell what the name is!" **Disgusted Clerk:** "Well, how on earth do you expect to get it, then? I can't help you!" **Excited Customer:** "Yes, you can, too. What's the name of that bay on the lower part of this lake—eh?" **Disgusted Clerk:** "Do you mean Put-in-Bay?" **Excited Customer:** "That's it! That's it! And what's the name of the old fellow that put in there once, you know? Celebrated character, you know?" **Disgusted Clerk:** "Are you talking about Commodore Perry?" **Excited Customer:** "Good! I've got it! That's what I want. Gimme ten cents' worth of paregoric!"

Items of Interest

Gathered from "C. & D." Reports on Irish Affairs.

MESSRS. OGILVIE & MOORE, wholesale druggists, Cork, had their premises considerably damaged by fire on September 11.

Messrs. Fred Lewis & Co., soap-makers, Dublin, also had a fire in the first week of the month.

Dr. Timothy Scannell, apothecary and pharmacist, Grand Parade, Cork, is charged with contravening the Vaccination Act. His assistant (an L.P.S.I.) vaccinated one child and an apprentice another. Dr. Scannell gave certificates in both cases, although he had not seen the patients, and this is the contravention with which he is charged. He has been committed for trial, his own recognisances being accepted.

The Pharmaceutical Council meeting on September 1 was quiet. Professor Tichborne reported on the International Pharmaceutical Congress at Brussels, which he attended as the Society's delegate, and spoke well of the reception which had been given to him, although the officials did not seem to be fully aware of the fact that the professor was the only accredited delegate of British pharmacy at the meeting, the Society which has its headquarters in London, having failed to send any delegate to the meeting. Mr. W. F. Wells (the President) also reported on the meeting of the B.P.C. at Glasgow, which he had attended along with other members of the Society. Mr. Wells was enthusiastic about the way he was received, and hoped that the Belfast meeting next year would be the means of strengthening the Conference. Mr. R. J. Downes, Vice-President of the Society, withdrew his resignation of that office; and Mr. Bernard withdrew his motion regarding the publication of the committee-report which was connected with the resignation; so the meeting was quite peaceful. The annual meeting and election of Council were fixed for October 4 (see page 158), and in connection with that a committee was appointed to arrange for a dinner that evening. The following were elected members of the Society:—Messrs. R. H. Armour (Grattan & Co.), Belfast; Christopher Garry, Mullingar; W. H. Hopkins, Blackrock, co. Dublin; John McClelland, Ballyshannon; James Michie, Blackrock, co. Dublin; and Charles O'Hagan, Newry. The following were elected associate druggists:—Mrs. Annie McGavock, Glenarm; Messrs. William Burns, Ballinamore; John O'Toole, Rathdangan; James Waldron, Claremorris; and Michael M. Waldron, Ballyhaunis. Others were nominated for election.

Drug-contracts have not been exciting during the past month; indeed, several contracts have been settled without dispute or wrangle. Thus Messrs. Lyons, of Omagh, have got the local contract; Messrs. Clarke & Co., Belfast, have obtained the one for Banbridge Union; and Mr. James Nethery, L.P.S.I., has been appointed medicine-contractor to the Dungannon Board-of Guardians. Mr. Nethery is in business in that town.

The North Dublin Union drug-contract has at last been settled. Messrs. Leslie & Co., Bride Street, have got it. The goods will amount to 339l. 6s. 6d. At a previous meeting of the Guardians Mr. McFarlane moved that the Board take every item on its merits and accept the lowest tender for each individual item. Exception to this was taken on the ground that it would not be worth the while of houses to make tenders under such conditions, and eventually the motion was withdrawn, and one giving the Board the right to divide the contracts, if necessary, was substituted and adopted unanimously. It would have been an interesting experiment if Mr. McFarlane had had his way.

Local Government Board Inspectors seem to have been stirred up lately. Dr. Brown, who looks after the Kanturk district, has complained to the Guardians there that there is excessive expenditure for medicines in the Newmarket dispensary. He observed in this dispensary an item of 3l. 10s. for 14 lbs.

of tar-ointment, which could be got for 4d. or 5d. per lb., and he did not see why 5s. per lb. should be charged for it. To that the drug-contractor has replied that 5s. was a clerical error for 5d. We presume, however, that the account had been passed by the Guardians.

The Mallow Board also have had trouble, the L.G.B. Inspector complaining that Dr. Sandiford, the dispensary officer, appeared to have deliberately disregarded the L.G.B. instructions. He attended irregularly, failed to keep the records, purchased Vaughan's cure for asthma, Browne's chlorodyne, Harrington's emulsion of cod-liver oil, and eight varieties of Richardson's pills; some of the medical instruments were in very bad order, and the dispensary was in an untidy state. The Inspector hinted that Dr. Sandiford would be called upon to resign. Dr. Sandiford has since replied that the amount of extra medicines ordered by him was small and absolutely necessary, and that all the articles were specially authorised by the dispensary committee. He intends to retire on pension on and from October 1, on the ground of ill-health. The Guardians passed a vote of confidence in him.

Cork has also come under the Inspector's warning finger. He has informed the Guardians that the expenditure on medicines in the North Dispensary is enormous. He calculates that the cost per head (reckoning by tickets given out) in the North district is 1s. 2d., against an average of 2½d. all over Ireland. The probable explanation of this is that some people may receive medicine without tickets.

Business Changes.

Mr. H. R. Warren, L.P.S.I., has purchased the Athlone Medical Hall, lately carried on by Messrs. J. H. McManus & Son.

Mr. George Gibson, surgical-instrument maker, late of South Anne Street, Dublin, has opened new premises at 27 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Mr. Thos. O'Sullivan, M.P.S.I., is opening the Waterford Pharmacy, at No. 89 The Quay, Waterford. The shop is being fitted by Mr. Mitchell, Belfast.

Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson (Limited), Dublin, have opened an elegantly-fitted branch pharmacy in Clontarf. It will be under the management of Mr. David M. Watson, L.P.S.I. They have also opened a branch at Balls Bridge, on the premises lately occupied by Mr. Cosbie, L.P.S.I.

A Formula.

THE following lines express thoughts which are exactly ours, and we reprint them for the benefit of correspondents:—

If you've got a thought that's happy,
Boil it down;
Make it short, and crisp, and snappy,—
Boil it down.

When your brain its coin has minted,
Down the page your pen has sprinted,
If you want your effort printed,
Boil it down.

Take out every surplus letter,—
Boil it down.
Fewer syllables the better,—
Boil it down.

Make your meaning plain,—explain it
So we'll know, not merely guess it;
Then, my friend, ere you address it,
Boil it down.

Boil out all the extra trimmings,—
Boil it down.
Skim it well, then skim the trimmings,
Boil it down.

When you're sure 'twould be a sin to
Cut another sentence into,
Send it on, and we'll begin to
Boil it down.

Personal Paragraphs.

Mr. Meredith Rountree Whitla's appointment as an examiner has been approved by the Privy Council.

* * * *

An interesting Lecture on "The Banks of Erne," by Mr. Alexander R. Hogg, registered druggist, Belfast, was printed in the *Amateur Photographer* of August 27. It was illustrated with half-a-dozen of the lantern-plates which Mr. Hogg used in the lecture.

* * * *

Mr. Albert William Enright, of Messrs. J. & G. Boyd & Co., druggists, Limerick, has obtained the bronze medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for having, on July 30, saved a man from drowning while bathing in the Shannon.

* * * *

Mr. Henry Hunt, L.P.S.I., an honorary secretary of the Pharmaceutical Chemists' and Apothecaries' Assistants' Association, late of Messrs. J. J. Graham's State Pharmacy, Dublin, has been appointed manager of the Harcourt Medical Hall, Portobello, Rathmines.

* * * *

Mr. W. F. Wells, jun., President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, is a worthy Mason, and the Drogheda Lodge gave him a surprise the other night by asking him to supper, giving him the seat of honour (he is a P.K.), and presenting him with a Knight Templar's jewel—a massive ornament of fine gold of considerable value. This was in appreciation of Brother Wells's zeal on behalf of the Order in general and Lodge 411 in particular. Brother Wells, in replying, said the presentation had come upon him as a complete surprise. He had no idea that his services were so much thought of. Whatever little he had done from time to time for the good of the Order was a labour of love.

* * * *

Professor J. E. Morrison, who presided at the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Lake Minnetonka last month, is a Waterford man by birth and a Canadian in upbringing and education. Into his thirty-five years of life he has managed to press many things; for example, arts graduation at Laval University; experience of American and Canadian retail pharmacy; ownership of a pharmacy in Troy, N.Y., and Cookston, Minn.; then work in the wholesale, as Messrs. Lyman, Son's & Co.'s laboratory manager; educational experience, as Professor of Botany to the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, and as an examiner to that body—to all of which he has added some practice as a journalist, the *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* now claiming him as editor. To these accomplishments he last year added a successful local secretaryship to the A.P.A. when it visited Montreal, and his fellow-members thought so well of him in consequence that they elected him President. He gave a good address, which contained no spread-eagleism and much advocacy of high-toned pharmacy.



J. E. MORRISON, Ph.C., F.C.S.,
F.R.M.S.

Marriages.

KEOWN—ROWE.—On September 1, at Monaghan Methodist Church, by the Rev. R. Orr, Thomas Martin Keown, M.P.S.I., Monaghan, to Helen, fourth daughter of J. D. Rowe, Killygoan, Monaghan.

MAW—MCNAMEE.—On September 15, at the parish church, Kensington, by the Rev. H. H. Lowe, assisted by the Rev. G. T. Maw, brother of the bridegroom, Henry Trentham Maw, M.D., second son of Charles Maw, of Nutfield, Surrey, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Peter McNamee, Sherwood Foresters, of Dundalk, Ireland.

SMITH—GILCHRIST.—On September 15, at Bray Presbyterian Church, by Rev. H. P. Glenn, B.A., assisted by Rev. James Snowdon, B.A., and Rev. A. Gilchrist, B.A. (brother of the bride), Mr. John Smith, M.P.S.I., pharmaceutical chemist, Rathgar, Dublin, to Bella, daughter of Mr. Andrew Gilchrist, Grovedale, Goldenball, co. Dublin.

Death of Mr. William Pratt.

MR. WILLIAM PRATT, pharmaceutical chemist (G. B. and Ir.), principal of the firm of Messrs. Davidson & Leslie, Belfast, died at Crieff, N.B., on Saturday, September 11. By the death of Mr. Pratt Ireland loses one of her most accomplished pharmacists. Although he had not yet reached the allotted span of life Mr. Pratt had been in poor health for some time. Writing to us a few months ago he mentioned that a heavy fall on the ice last winter had done him much harm, and he was recovering but slowly from the effects of it. He was a son



of a Huntly druggist, and after apprenticeship with his father he went to Edinburgh as an assistant to Messrs. Lindsay & Shaw (now Lindsay & Gilmour), Elm Row, at the same time studying materia medica under Sir Robert Christison and chemistry under Professor Wilson at the University. He was one of the first to submit himself to the Board of Examiners in Edinburgh, passing the Major in 1852. Thereafter he succeeded to his father's business, which he carried on until about eighteen years ago when he acquired Davidson & Leslie's business. He registered as an Irish pharmaceutical chemist in 1883, and was a member of the Society there and a life member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. He was President of the Ulster Pharmaceutical Association. Until the accident referred to Mr. Pratt was an occasional contributor to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, dispensing topics especially interesting him.—At a special meeting of the committee of the Ulster Pharmaceutical Association on September 18, it was unanimously agreed to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Pratt, expressing sorrow at the loss she and the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. Pratt. The chemists of Belfast had in Mr. Pratt a true friend, who was ever ready to oblige in business matters, and give good sound advice when sought for.

Pears' Soap

20 Highest Awards 20

LONDON 1851
 PARIS 1867
 PHILADELPHIA 1876
 SYDNEY 1879
 BOSTON 1883
 MELBOURNE 1888
 EDINBURGH 1890

LONDON 1862
 SANTIAGO 1875
 PARIS 1878
 BRIGHTON 1881
 ADELAIDE 1887
 PARIS 1889
 ROYAL MILITARY, LONDON . . . 1890

&c. &c. &c.

Price List

AND

Show Cards

CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION.

⇒ Depôts: ⇐

LONDON—71-75, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.—LONDON.
 NEW YORK—365 and 367, CANAL STREET—NEW YORK.
 MELBOURNE—484, COLLINS STREET—MELBOURNE.

WARREN'S SWEET ESSENCE OF RENNET.

Sir Charles A. Cameron, in his lectures on Health, recommended curd as a good food in many cases where the digestive powers were weak, and stated it should be made by adding **Warren's Sweet Essence of Rennet** (as the most suitable, being free from salt) to the milk.

1s. Bottles.

WARREN'S ANNATTO.

"PRIZE DAIRY BRAND."

**A Harmless Vegetable
Colouring for
BUTTER and CHEESE.**

CONYNGHAM'S COCA WINE.

**Largely Advertised. Quick
Seller. No Risk. Minimum
Selling Price allows GOOD
PROFIT to Retailer.**

*Literature, with Seller's Name, Show
Cards, and Terms on application.*

RETAIL 2s. and 3s. 6d.

"ALKANO" MEAT AND MALT WINE.

2s. 6d.

4s. Od.

DE VERSAN'S WINE OF COD LIVER OIL.

PURE and PALATABLE.

3s. 6d.

CONYNGHAM'S Cod Liver Oil Emulsion WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

**Agreeably Flavoured.
Readily Digested.**

1s. 6d.

2s. 6d.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS—

HAYES, CONYNGHAM & ROBINSON, LTD.

Manufacturing and Pharmaceutical Chemists, DUBLIN.

The pages of this Supplement are open for the insertion of Advertisements under the following headings:—

BUSINESSES WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PREMISES TO LET.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AUCTION SALES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

PARTNERSHIPS.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 6 words beyond.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.—6d. for 10 words or less; 3d. per word beyond (double rates if no name attached).

Advertisements should be received at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than the 29th of the month.

ESTABLISHED
1686.


P. A. LESLIE & CO.

ESTABLISHED
1686.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
36 BRIDE STREET, DUBLIN.**

All Drugs ground on the premises by our own machinery, thus ensuring perfect freshness. We invite Chemists and Medical men to inspect our Laboratories and Millrooms.

FLUID EXTRACTS A SPECIALITY.

 **Write for Quotations.**

THACKER & HOFFE, LIMITED,

5 and 6 Molesworth Place, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address—"HOFFE DUBLIN."

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL REQUISITES FOR MINERAL WATER MAKERS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, Patent MEDICINES & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Write for Illustrated Price List.

Special Agents for PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LONDON.

BOILEAU & BOYD, LTD.

Telegrams—"Boileau Dublin."

ESTABLISHED 1700.

Telephone No. 226.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Drug and Spice Grinders, Drysalters, Patent Medicine Dealers,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN, LICENSED MAKERS OF METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Being Manufacturers or Direct Importers of the following Goods, we are always in position to offer on very best terms—

PHARMACEUTICAL

PREPARATIONS.

GROUND DRUGS & SPICES.

CASTOR OIL (all varieties).

COD-LIVER OIL
(Norwegian and Newfoundland).

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(and all Granular Effervescing
Preparations).

OLIVE OIL.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

FINISH.

PETROLEUM OIL

(American and Russian).

BENZOLINE (Petroleum Spirit).

ARCHANGEL TAR & PITCH.

ROSIN (all grades).

BURGUNDY PITCH.

VENICE TURPENTINE.

SULPHATE OF COPPER
(Pure and Agricultural).

BLACK INK (on draught).

WHITING.

CHARCOAL.

DYNAMITE & EXPLOSIVES.

(We are Sole Agents for NOBEL'S Co.).

ACETIC ACID.

RECTIFIED VITRIOL.

PAINTS, COLOURS,
VARNISHES.

LIQUID PAINTS IN TINS.

PUTTY. DRIERS.

CAUSTIC SODA.

SODA CRYSTALS.

SODA BICARB.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

ST. BRIDE'S LABORATORY, DUBLIN

HOYTE & SON,

The City of Dublin Drug Hall

AND

PLATE & SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE.

SPONGES—A Speciality.

HONEYCOMB SPONGES, UNBLEACHED.

AA. Cases of 200 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 10s., averaging 4½d. each, to retail at 6d. to 8d. each.

BB. Cases of 150 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging 6d. each, to retail at 9d. to 1s. each.

CC. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £3 15s., averaging 9d. each, to retail at 1s. to 1s. 3d. each.

DD. Cases of 100 pieces, Toilet shapes, £5, averaging 1s. each, to retail at 1s. 6d. to 2s. each.

EE. Cases of 80 pieces, assorted shapes, £6, averaging 1s. 6d. each, to retail at 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. each.

All Sponges sent carriage paid and on approval.

AGENTS FOR JOHAN THESEN & CO.'S (BERGEN, NORWAY)

FINEST NON-FREEZING COD LIVER OIL,

In 25-gal. Casks, 5-gal. Tins, or Winchester Quarts. Prices and samples on application.

Agents for Ireland (part of Ulster excepted) for the MITCHAM JAPAN & VARNISH CO., MITCHAM, LONDON.

SPECIALITIES—IVORY WHITE JAPAN AND WHITE COPAL VARNISH.

McKEONE'S AMERICAN OATMEAL SOAP, specially recommended for Ladies,

At 4s. 3d. per doz. tablets; 48s. per gross.

BELFAST AGENTS—Messrs. J. & J. Haslett.

Gold Leaf, Fellows' Syrup, Carter's Little Liver Pills, Kond's Euonymised Cocoa, Hoyte's Weed Killer, Aspinall's Enamels, Brown's Leaf Brand Hat Reviver, &c., &c.

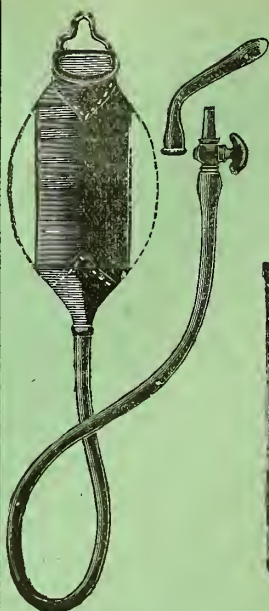


Fig. 1.

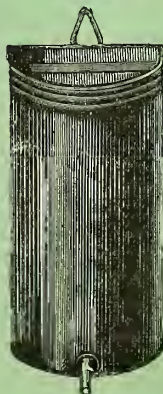


Fig. 2.

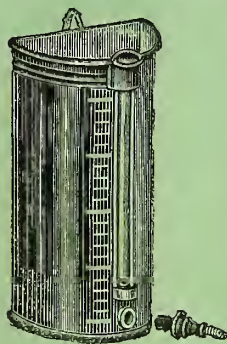


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

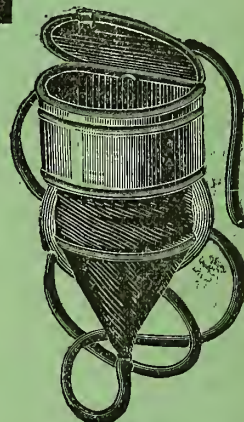


Fig. 6.

DOUCHES.

A LITRE REPRESENTS 1½ PINTS.

**SPECIAL
TERMS TO
SHIPPERS.**

These are now having a considerable sale, and Chemists might do worse than stock a small selection. Each Douche is complete in a Box with 5 feet of Best Black Tubing, Vulcanite Stopcock, Vagina and Rectum Pipe.

Best Black Paving, Vulcanite Stopcock, Valve and Rectum Pipe.										LITRES.	
					1	1½	2	3	4	per dozen	
Bronzed Metal, as Fig. 1	..	..	..	..	36/-	37/-	39/-	40/-	48/-	51/-
"	"	"	"	"	2	36/-	37/-	40/-	48/-	54/-	
"	"	Graduated, as Fig. 3	..	..	41/-	43/-	45/-	46/-	54/-	60/-
Glass, Ungraduated, as Fig. 4..	..	..	..	..	48/-	52/-	56/-	60/-	66/-	73/-
"	"	Graduated, as Fig 4	..	..	54/-	58/-	63/-	69/-	78/-	84/-
Nickel Plated, as Figs. 1 and 2	..	..	..	..	42/-	45/-	48/-	52/-	60/-	72/-
Pure Black Rubber, suitable for Travelling, complete in Cedar Box, capacity 2 Litres									..	60/-	
"	"	as Fig. 6, complete in Bronze Metal Case, capacity 2 Litres..	..	..					..	72/-

EVANS, SONS & CO.

LIVERPOOL.

OFFICES—56 HANOVER STREET.

DEPARTMENTS—

Drugs, Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Preparations.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES of Every Description.

PATENT MEDICINES & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

Shop Fixtures and Fittings, Show Cases, &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS, REQUISITES, AND CHEMICALS.

Lime Juice and Cordials—Sole Consignees of "Montserrat"
Lime Fruit Juice.

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES—

56 Hanover Street, and 1 to 9
Seel Street.

TINCTURE HOUSE AND PILL FACTORY,
AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLERY—
26 to 38 Wood Street.

LABORATORIES and DRUG MILLS—

25 to 29 Fleet Street.

SHOP FITTINGS FACTORY—

71 Fleet Street.

LIME JUICE STORES—

34 to 36 Fleet Street.

MANCHESTER—1 and 2 Exchange Buildings, Market St.

BIRMINGHAM—16 Ethel Street.

OUR LISTS SUPPLIED TO REGISTERED CHEMISTS ONLY.

LONDON—

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB.

CANADA & UNITED STATES—

EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED.

DRAW CROWDS

TO THE WINDOW!!!

BOOM YOURSELF.

CARRICKFERGUS,

July 8, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,

We have much pleasure in enclosing cheque in payment of accompanying account, less the discount.

We arranged a very pretty drug-display window for Jubilee Day, with "Smart Man" as central figure.

Of course our establishment was closed, but we took off the shutters, and in the evening turned on all the lights, and kept the "Smart Man" running at full speed from 8 A.M. till 12.30 P.M.

Our window was certainly the centre of attraction in the town, and quite rivalled the fire-works and illuminations.

It must have been viewed by many thousand persons.

We consider the general all-round advertisement which we thus obtained was well worth the cost of the 12 dozen Daisies.

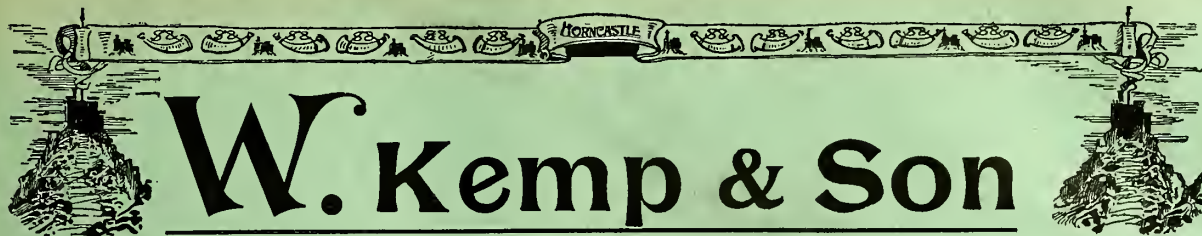
We are pleased to say Daisy is selling freely.

Yours faithfully,

CAMBRIDGE & COMPANY.

DAISY, Limited, THE TWIN DAISY LEEDS.
WORKS,

If you are opening or have opened a new branch shop, we have an offer to make you. Write us.



W. Kemp & Son

Wholesale Druggists,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Drug Grinders & Importers,

Horncastle,

INVITE applications by Post Card for their Monthly Prices Current, containing closely calculated quotations on actual business "stand by" or "fall by" lines for all kinds of

DRUGS,

CHEMICALS,

ESSENTIAL OILS,

COD LIVER, OLIVE, AND ALL FIXED OILS,

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,

PURE POWDERED DRUGS, SPICES, & SEEDS

AND INCLUDING

All Preparations, Products, whether lump, powder, or liquid, whether in bulk or put up for sale, required by

Dispensing Chemists,

Analytical or Photographic Chemists,

Agricultural or Contracting Druggists,

Large Town Chemists, large Village Druggists.

GOODS CARRIAGE PAID AS PER REGULATIONS.

Horncastle is a small town and Business Expenses are small. No Travellers. No orders for friendship only. Best quality solely. Real advantage in Price. Price Lists free on application.

W. KEMP & SON, HORNCASTLE.





S. MAW
SON & THOMPSON



QUARTERLY

Price Current

AND



BOOK of ILLUSTRATIONS

CONTAINING NEARLY

5,000 ENGRAVINGS

OF

SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS

AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

OF ALL KINDS

MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION ENCLOSED BUSINESS CARD.

Forwarded Post Free to all parts of the World.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,
7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



TRADE MARK.

BISCUITS "HERON" No. 1



TRADE MARK.

Prepared from the Formula supplied by

W. D. HASLAM, Esq., M.D.

COMPOSITION. Subnitrate of Bismuth and Purified Vegetable Charcoal.

USE For the Relief and Cure of Flatulence, with or without Acidity and Fermentation.

HOW TAKEN . One biscuit three times a day, according to the patient's requirements.

HOW PACKED. In Tins, each containing two dozen biscuits.

NOTE.—They are as palatable and inviting as ordinary luncheon biscuits, and are much relished by sufferers from indigestion.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,

38 SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

MESSRS. D. & W. GIBBS, LD.

CITY SOAP WORKS,
LONDON.

Offices and Showrooms:

16 FINSBURY CIRCUS.



Trade Mark. Registered.



THE ORIGINAL SUPERFATTED AND FAMOUS

COLD CREAM SOAP



"Otto,"

"Toilet,"

"Medicated."

Wrapped and Cartooned in 1 dozen
or $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Boxes.

This Soap is delicately Perfumed, and made with the utmost care from the finest materials only, and a Certificate of Purity is given with each tablet. The above are protected by our Registered Trade Mark given above, and every wrapper bears this, so that customers are warned against worthless imitations.

COLD CREAM SHAVING SOAP

Messrs. GIBBS have at last succeeded in giving their customers a Shaving Soap which is far ahead of anything yet produced.



VAN OPPEN & CO.

Wholesale and Export Perfumers,
HACKNEY, LONDON.

FOREIGN PERFUMES

Of every description Kept in Stock

Agents for the well-known Perfumes of the

"MAISON VIOLET,"
PARIS.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom for
the Celebrated

"No. 54" EAU DE COLOGNE

Price Lists & Miniature Samples Post Free.

*A Trial of our goods will give
every satisfaction.*



THE FLY CEMETERY

1D.

The ORIGINAL and by far the BEST
STICKY FLY PAPER in the market. (NON-POISONOUS).

ANNUAL SALES—MILLIONS!

Catches more Flies in a day than the old-fashioned
papers do in a week.

BEARS LARGE PROFITS.

Beware of Spurious
Imitations!

VIKO.

"VIKO" will kill Cockroaches.
"VIKO" will kill Moths.
"VIKO" will kill Fleas.
"VIKO" will kill Bugs.
"VIKO" will kill Mosquitoes.
"VIKO" will kill Ants.
"VIKO" will kill all Insects.
"VIKO" will not kill Dogs.
"VIKO" will not kill Cats.

SHOW CARDS AND
HANDBILLS
SUPPLIED.



THE
MOST MARVELLOUS
INSECT DESTROYER
EVER YET INVENTED.

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM
EVERY
OTHER INSECT POWDER.

In Tins at 3d., 6d., and 1s. each;
or in
1-lb. Tins, for Bakehouse use, at
3s. 6d.

THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS
ON ITS SALE, AS IT IS
NON-POISONOUS TO
HUMAN LIFE.

The Most
Popular Remedy
of the Day.

Dr. MACKENZIE'S
**CATARRH CURE
SMELLING BOTTLE.**

A MEDICINAL PREPARATION OF PECULIAR PROPERTIES.

Cures COLD IN THE HEAD in a few hours.
Instantly Removes HAY FEVER and NEURALGIC PAINS in the
HEAD.
is the best remedy for FAINTNESS, GIDDINESS, or SLEEPINESS.

PRICE 1/-; POST FREE IN GREAT BRITAIN 15 STAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS—

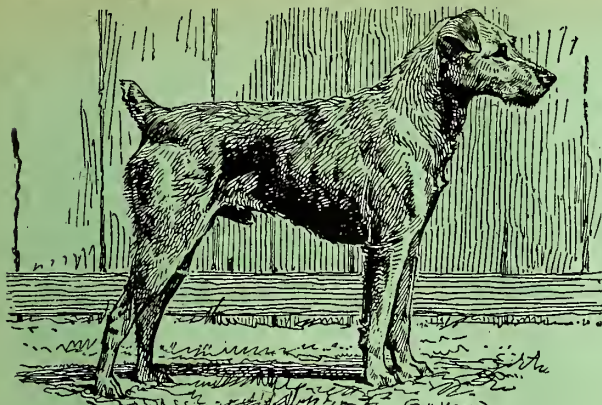
TUNBRIDGE & WRIGHT, READING.

Telegrams—"FLIES READING."

North of England
Depot:

4 Gallowgate, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.





Copyright
Spratt's Patent Limited.

All Breeds Thrive on
**SPRATT'S
PATENT
DOG
CAKES.**

MEDICINES
FOR
DOGS

SOAP
FOR
DOGS.

Trade particulars of your Wholesale House, or of
SPRATT'S PATENT LIMITED, BERMONDSEY, LONDON.

HAYWARD'S

"EUREKA" WEED KILLER
"EUREKA" WEED KILLER
"EUREKA" WEED KILLER
"EUREKA" WEED KILLER



Trade Mark and Title Protected.

Our "Eureka" Weed Killer is an effective and safely packed preparation, and is the favourite brand sold by the English chemists. We are now introducing this line to the chemists of Ireland, and on receipt of letter or postcard will send particulars of prices, terms, and advantages claimed; also examples of attractive advertising matter.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

We also are MANUFACTURERS and PROPRIETORS of the following:

HAYWARD'S GLYCERINE DIP,
HAYWARD'S YELLOW PASTE DIP,
Hayward's Foot-rot Ointment, &c.

Our Only Address is—

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD,
Mint Street Chemical Works, LINCOLN.

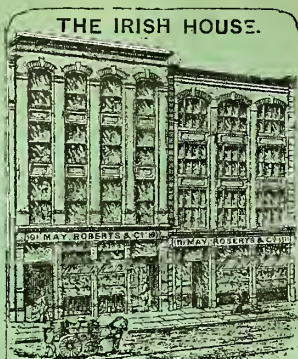
Established 1842.]

[Established 1842.

COPYRIGHT.



5/- per gross, Carriage Paid. Cash must accompany order.
Samples free, **CHRISTY STRONG, READING.**



For

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES & APPLIANCES,

PATENT MEDICINES (We Stock any and all that can be obtained Unstamped for Ireland),

PERFUMES & TOILET ARTICLES,

SURGICAL APPLIANCES & INSTRUMENTS,

Try

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.,

CLERKENWELL ROAD,

LONDON, E.C.

Why ?

Because they give you the best terms.

Because they employ no travellers, and deduct the expenses saved from the prices of their goods.

Because they are prompt, businesslike, sure.

Also

Because an Irishman, brought up in the Irish Drug Trade, is at the head of the firm, and knows Ireland's needs.

Our Prices

Please the poorest, because they are the lowest.

Our Quality

Delights the richest, because it is the best.

Our Catalogue

Will satisfy you, for it is full of examples, illustrations, and points. If you want it, drop us a post-card, and we will send it free.

Remember the Address—

MAY, ROBERTS & CO.,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN, &c.,

CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.